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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Linking All of U. S. By Road Proposed; Flier at Greenland

The World's Day—At a Glance

April 28, 1939

President Approves National Highway System

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt has recommended to Congress a network of inter-regional highways for long-distance traffic needs and national defense.

The President sought to divert "unearned profits" from those who own land along new highways, in a proposal for governmental purchase and resale of these properties.

Soviet Flier Over Greenland on N. Y. Hop

MOSCOW (AP)—Brig. Gen. Vladimir Kokkinaki reported today (11:25 a. m., E. S. T.) that his monoplane was over southern Greenland on his attempt to fly nonstop from Moscow to New York.

The Soviet airman, who passed over the Scandinavian countries and Iceland after hopping from Moscow, planned to turn southwest from Greenland, skirt Labrador and fly down the coast to New York.

President Proclaims Employment Week

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—Employment Week starting April 30 with a nation-wide drive to find jobs for qualified workers over 40 has been set aside by President Roosevelt.

The President is spending a quiet week end at his Crum Elbow estate, where he will entertain Crown Prince Olaf and Crown Princess Märtha of Norway, and the Danish visiting royalty, Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid.

Hoover Protests Embargo Resolution

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Former President Hoover in an interview denounced Senator Pittman's resolution empowering President Roosevelt to embargo trade with Japan.

"Embargoes inflame a nation's hatred to the extent that any little incident would mean a declaration of war," he said. "The right to declare an embargo is the right to declare war, and that right is reserved to the Congress by the Constitution of the United States."

Linking All U. S. by Highway: Page 2.
Roosevelt Approves Roads for Defense and Peace: Page 2.

Bolivia Bars Foreign Insignia and Uniforms

LA PAZ, Bolivia (AP)—The Bolivian Government, over which President Busch has assumed extraordinary powers, has banned the use of foreign banners, insignias, and uniforms. The ban was included in a decree which provided penalties for offenses listed as "crimes against the State." Strikes not adjusted through regulatory decrees will be considered crimes against the security of the State.

U. S. Holds 58 P. C. of World's Gold

GENEVA (AP)—The United States held 58 per cent of the visible gold stock in the world at the end of 1938, the Economic Study Service of the League of Nations reported. An increase of $1,751,000,000 in American gold-reserve holdings during the year resulted largely from gold shipments from Europe during international tension, the report said.

Hitler Answers Roosevelt; Bars General Pledge

BERLIN—Reichsführer Hitler in his official reply today to President Roosevelt's appeal for a 10-year nonaggression pledge to 31 European nations, offered to give such pledges on a reciprocal basis to individual nations, but refused a general guarantee.

The Führer renounced the German-British Naval Treaty of 1935, which limited German tonnage to 35 per cent of Britain's. London is reported not surprised by this move.

Poland, recently linked in a defensive pact with Britain, felt Berlin's displeasure in renunciation of the 1934 German-Polish Nonaggression Treaty.

The Reich stands firm on return of its colonies.

Toward America, Herr Hitler expressed nonaggressive intents. (Summaries, interpretations, and details: Pages 1, 4, and 5.)

Washington's reaction to the reply finds those who framed the message to Herr Hitler neither fully satisfied nor unduly alarmed. They asked for more conciliation than they received; they received less belligerence than they expected.

British Conscription Wins in Commons

LONDON (AP)—Commons approved overwhelmingly the Chamberlain Government's military conscription program last night. Prime Minister Chamberlain led the drive in which the House defeated an opposition labor amendment by a vote of 380 to 143, then voted 376 to 145 to adopt the historic motion to introduce a conscription bill affecting about 300,000 men a year.

The vote amounted to an expression of confidence in the Chamberlain Government since adoption of the laborite amendment would have forced a general election.

British youth vitally affected by conscription: Page 6.

Roosevelt Denies Plan to Meet Dictators

HYDE PARK, N. Y. (AP)—President Roosevelt today declared as "not true" a New York Times story he had proposed that Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler meet him at sea to discuss their minimum terms for peace. The President authorized the following statement:

"I have read the Krock story in the New York Times. It is not true, but otherwise it is interesting and well written."

The story declared the President's purpose in suggesting such an unprecedented conference was "to learn from the dictators at first hand their minimum terms for pledging lasting peace 'and, if he found these practical, to offer his services as intermediary."

London Stock Prices Higher

LONDON (AP)—The Stock Exchange reacted favorably to Reichsführer Hitler's speech, both British and American issues closing generally higher, although in some cases a little under the afternoon's best prices.

British Government bonds strengthened notably, and the 3½ per cent War Loan finished at 91⅜, up ½. Some German issues advanced 2 to 3 points.

NEW YORK (AP)—Hitler "appeased" the stock market for a brief period today by the somewhat more than expected conciliatory tone of his Reichstag speech and prices pushed up fractions to more than a point.

There was little follow-through, however, on the initial forward swing and leading issues soon began to cancel gains, prices sagging 1 to 3 points.

Spanish Officers on Way to Italy

GIBRALTAR (AP)—High Spanish Army officers arrived here to board the liner Rex for Italy on what was said to be a special mission to Premier Mussolini. The officers were headed by Gen. Garcia Escamez.

Another 'Submarine' Sighted Off Canada

YARMOUTH, Nova Scotia (CP)—With one submarine scare written off just a week ago as a case of mistaken identity, Canadian authorities today had another one. A fisherman of Spectacle Island told of seeing a "submarine" while fishing April 25 in a motorboat. He said he saw the craft submerge within a half-mile.

Indian Police Shoot Native Rioters

BOMBAY (AP)—An estimated 65 persons were killed today in Gangpur, native state in eastern India, when police fired on rioting natives.

Italy Recalls Air Corps Reserves Officers

ROME (AP)—The Ministry of Aeronautics issued orders today recalling reserve captains and lieutenants of the Italian Air Force for 60-day training. All Air Force noncommissioned officers now on leave also were recalled.

Fuel Blockade Outwitted By Two Tankers

'Beacon Jack' aids two Standard Oil ships to sail—Other lines are still tied up.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey appeared to be two up on the National Maritime Union today in the battle of wits and brawn which has marked the 10-day strike of seamen on oil tankers in the port of Boston.

Outwitting the Union's elaborate espionage and picket system, the Company has succeeded in sailing two of the three tankers of its fleet which had been tied up here for about a week by the Atlantic Coast walkout.

Three Tankers Held

This left three tankers of the Socony-Vacuum fleet still held here by the Union dispute. The strike is directed against Standard, Socony-Vacuum, Tidewater Oil, and C. D. Mallory & Co. Other tankers have been rendered idle in other ports.

The two tankers which have sailed with substitute crews, recruited presumably by Beacon Jack, whose advertisements have appeared in the "Help Wanted" columns for several days, were the Thomas H. Wheeler and the Frederick R. Kellogg.

Wheeler Slips Away

The Wheeler sailed from the Colonial Beacon dock at Everett in the gloom of dusk last evening. It passed down through the Chelsea lower drawbridge over the Mystic River at 6:38 p. m., negotiating the narrow bridge without the aid of the usual tugs.

Ordinarily, three tugs would be used to aid the passage through the bridge, but all Boston towboats are now manned by members of the Maritime Union, a Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliate, and their crews have refused to aid tanker movements.

By not calling upon the towboats, the Standard Oil Company also succeeded in slipping its empty tanker into the stream without attracting the attention of Union officials. At the Union office at 6 Portland Street this morning, officials expressed surprise when informed the Thomas H. Wheeler had left.

The tanker Kellogg had sailed previously on Wednesday after a crew had been smuggled aboard by motor launch. The substitute seamen were transferred from the Wheeler without Union pickets being aware of the action.

Oil Drivers at Work

Meanwhile, fuel oil drivers of Greater Boston returned to work this morning under a one-year agreement with their employers, while the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration sought anew to settle the companion strike of Boston coal truck drivers. All are members of Local 68, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Unheated Dwellings

With continued cold weather, many house owners and apartment dwellers reported their homes were unheated owing to the impossibility of obtaining coal deliveries. Three freighters and ten coal barges were still tied up in the harbor unable to unload their fuel.

The fuel oil drivers, acting separately from the coal drivers, agreed to a contract quite similar to the one in force up to last April 1. They expect to obtain a separate Union charter. Their new agreement will be effective until April 1, 1940. The coal drivers wish their agreement to terminate Dec. 31, 1939, in the winter season.

Eden to Take High Post In Territorial Regiment

LONDON (AP)—Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, soon is to become second in command of a Territorial Army regiment, equivalent to the United States National Guard. During the World War Mr. Eden held the rank of Captain.

Fleet Through Canal

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—The United States Fleet's transit through the Panama Canal enroute to the Pacific from the Atlantic is virtually completed.

Inside China
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Hitler Voids British and Polish Treaties; Peace Door Open in Reply to Roosevelt

Germany's intention of pressing Britain on colony claims shown in strong terms.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 28—Chancellor Hitler's rejection of President Roosevelt's proposals, forcibly reiterated in his views regarding equal status and living space for Germans and his demand for colonies, which have long been the basis of his foreign policy, make it abundantly clear that Germany's primary aim henceforth will be the realization of its new "mission" in Europe, in the opinion of observers here.

Today as one sat in the Reichstag listening to Herr Hitler deliver a speech which appeared to give him more pleasure than usual, one felt that the Führer was determined not to rest until the last of the 440 clauses of the Versailles Treaty had been removed.

One also realized—more clearly than ever—the significance of the Reich's motivating policy which is the restoration of the Empire which, as the Führer didn't forget to tell his audience, existed long before the United States was discovered by the white race.

It is this sense of the Reich's mission, strengthened now by powerful military forces, which led today to the denunciation of two treaties — the Anglo-German naval treaty and the Polish-German nonaggression pact. The latter, which should have run for another five years, always has been extolled as a model bilateral treaty which the rest of this continent should follow.

Equal Status Demanded

The two treaties, it is felt, were renounced because Herr Hitler feels that they do not conform to that desire for equal status among nations which Germany feels it does not get at the present time, and the latter to final abolition of the Versailles Treaty and the development of Germany's eastern policy.

Denunciation of the German-Polish pact and the emphasis laid on the position of Danzig and of the necessity for proper communications between the rest of Germany and East Prussia are held to indicate the beginning of a new period of tension between these two neighbor states.

Study of the prepared German and English texts of the Hitler address disclosed an important one-word interpolation by the Führer. He not only injected but stressed the word "einmalige" ("one and only") in referring to his offer to Poland.

He said: "The Polish Government has rejected my one and only offer. . . ." This literally meant

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Hitler's Key Points

This, in its key points, is Reichsführer Hitler's answer to President Roosevelt's peace appeal:

Aggression—The offer of separate, reciprocal, nonaggression pledges to the 31 nations named by President Roosevelt.

A general guarantee was refused.

America—A solemn repudiation of any German intent to attack.

Colonies—Their return is Germany's "only" demand on Britain, but this demand will continue until they are restored.

Britain—Renunciation of the 1935 naval treaty.

Poland—Renunciation of the 1934 nonaggression pact.

Danzig—Return of the Free City to Greater Germany.

The Corridor—A "sovereign German" route across it, after which guarantees to Poland would be given.

Alsace-Lorraine—Repetition of previous pledges to respect French territory.

Rumania—Defense of Germany's economic interests there.

The German Empire—The Reich does not include any territory that is not historically German.

Disarmament—Germany disarmed between 1919 and 1923, but is skeptical of further moves.

Conference—Germany will never enter a conference defenseless. If the United States believes in conferences, why did it not join the League?

The League—It has not solved a single "decisive" international problem.

Trade—Restoration of world trade should begin with the United States.

Hitler Speaks—And U. S. Sees World Situation Unchanged

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Reichsführer Hitler's historic speech to the German Reichstag is something less than the State Department and high Administration quarters had hoped, yet definitely less belligerent and less disturbing than they had expected.

The prevailing feeling in those quarters influential in shaping the American policies which led to the German Führer's reply is that the speech itself neither resolves nor aggravates the situation in Europe. It appears to leave the answer to many questions still unresolved. The State Department now looks for the answer in actions with the feeling that the key to such actions does not lie in the text of the speech.

No Surprises in Speech

On specific points there is little surprise. Chancellor Hitler nullified the Anglo-German Naval Treaty. It had been assumed here for some time that this Treaty was a dead letter. He indicated probable early annexation of Danzig. This has been anticipated and largely discounted in advance for some time. He projected a German demand for restoration of its lost colonies. It has been assumed here for over a year that this demand was perpetually on the table and would some time require definitive treatment. He rejected the proposal for a conference. But it was only the more optimistic who ever took the prospects of a conference very seriously.

Technically the speech ends the particular démarche made by American diplomacy when the President asked Germany for a 10 to 25-year nonaggression pact. There is not much room for further development of that line of approach, unless as a countermove the President should dare to ask the 31 Nations he named in his message to Herr Hitler to themselves agree not to aggress against Germany.

Basic Question

The State Department therefore turns from the radio receivers this morning to dispatches from its military observers for some clue as to the future. They feel that the answers are to be found, if anywhere, in the disposition and movements of the German fleet now in Spanish waters, in troop movement within Germany itself,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

This Changing World

Chamberlain's Policy—Basic Lines Laid Down in Classic State Paper Written in 1907 by Sir Eyre Crowe—Responsibility of World Power

By H. B. Elliston

On Oct. 7 last year a piece appeared in this space called Pax Britannica wherein the writer quoted Sir Eyre Crowe on the fundamentals of British foreign policy. The quotation was made then to show how widely the Munich Settlement —I should perhaps say, its implications—had departed from those fundamentals. Of late, however, Premier Chamberlain has returned to them, and, partly because of this, partly because of many requests from readers for the text of the Crowe statement, at least a section of the text will be found hereunder. Sir Eyre Crowe, who was Permanent Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, wrote the paper in 1907, but it was not published till recently, when it appeared in "Vol. III, Page 402, et seq., British Documents on the Origins of the War, 1898-1914":

". . . The general character of England's foreign policy is determined by the immutable conditions of her geographical situation on the ocean flank of Europe as an island State with vast oversea colonies and dependencies, whose existence and survival as an independent community are inseparably bound up with the possession of preponderant sea power.

"The tremendous influence of such preponderance has been described in the classical pages of Captain Mahan. No one now disputes it. Sea power is more potent than land power, because it is as pervading as the element in which it moves and has its being. Its formidable character makes itself felt the more directly that a maritime State is, in the literal sense of the word, the neighbor of every country accessible by sea. It would, therefore, be but natural that the power of a State supreme at sea should inspire universal jealousy and fear, and be ever exposed to the danger of being overthrown by a general combination of the world. Against such a combination no single nation could in the long run stand, least of all a small island kingdom not possessed of the military strength of a people trained to arms, and dependent for its food supply on oversea commerce.

"The danger can in practice only be averted—and history shows that it has been so averted—on condition that the national policy of the insular and naval State is so directed as to harmonize with the general desires and ideals common to all mankind, and more particularly that it is closely identified with the primary and vital interests of a majority, or as many as possible, of the other nations.

"Now, the first interest of all countries is the preservation of national independence. It follows that England, more than any other non-insular Power, has a direct and positive interest in the maintenance of the independence of nations, and therefore must be the natural enemy of any country threatening the independence of others, and the natural protector of the weaker communities.

* * *

"Second only to the ideal of independence, nations have always cherished the right of free intercourse and trade in the world's markets, and in proportion as England champions the principle of the largest measure of general freedom of commerce, she undoubtedly strengthens her hold on the interested friendship of other nations, at least to the extent of making them feel less apprehensive of naval supremacy in the hands of a free trade England than they would in the face of a predominant protectionist Power. This is an aspect of the free trade question which is apt to be overlooked. It has been well said that every country, if it had the option, would, of course, prefer itself to hold the power of supremacy at sea, but that, this choice being excluded, it would rather see England hold that power than any other State.

"History shows that the danger threatening the independence of this or that nation has generally arisen, at least in part, out of the momentary predominance of a neighboring State at once militarily powerful, economically efficient, and ambitious to extend its frontiers or spread its influence, the danger being directly proportionate to the degree of its power and efficiency, and to the spontaneity or 'inevitableness' of its ambitions.

"The only check on the abuse of political predominance derived from such a position has always consisted in the opposition of an equally formidable rival, or of a combination of several countries forming leagues of defense. The equilibrium established by such a grouping of forces is technically known as the balance of power, and it has become almost an historical truism to identify England's secular policy with the maintenance of this balance by throwing her weight now in this scale and now in that, but ever on the side opposed to the political dictatorship of the strongest single State or group at a given time.

"If this view of British policy is correct, the opposition into which England must inevitably be driven to any country aspiring to such a dictatorship assumes almost the form of a law of nature, as has indeed been theoretically demonstrated, and illustrated historically, by an eminent writer on English national policy. . . ."

This brief by Sir Eyre Crowe has turned out to be as true today as it was in 1907, and the logic of events has now compelled Mr. Chamberlain to act according to the law and its chief prophet, though "the principle of the largest measure of general freedom of commerce" still remains in the realm of ideas.

Reichsführer reminds Roosevelt that no nation has asked U. S. for protection against Germany —Refers to Wilson's 14 points as basis of a peace that would have been just to all.

BERLIN, April 28 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler today replied with ironic argument and denial to President Roosevelt's peace pledge proposal, but said Germany was willing to exchange nonaggression pledges with its neighbors.

He advised President Roosevelt in carefully chosen but respectful words that nations directly concerned should determine the matter, and added that evidently no nation had asked for American protection against Germany.

Herr Hitler served notice on Great Britain that he was denouncing the 1935 naval pact.

He told Poland that he considered the 1934 ten-year German-Polish nonaggression treaty was ended. He said Poland violated the pact by mobilizing troops when Germany had no intention of attacking Poland.

Herr Hitler pointedly asked President Roosevelt to fulfill "the promises" of President Wilson "that German colonial claims would receive just examination."

Action on League Recalled

The Chancellor reminded President Roosevelt that Germany followed the American lead in rejecting conferences and cited the United States' refusal to join the League of Nations.

He delved into history to show that for hundreds of years the United States and other nations settled their differences by arms instead of by conference.

Specific assurances of peaceful intent toward the United States and the Americas generally were offered by the German Chancellor in a 2-hour 17-minute oration to the Reichstag in the Kroll Opera House, his reply to the Roosevelt message.

He reiterated Germany's demands for return of its war-lost colonies thus:

"The only claim I have ever made and shall continue to make on England is that for the return of our colonies. But I always have made it very clear that this would not become the cause of a military conflict."

Wants Colonies Returned

On this point he addressed Mr. Roosevelt:

"I would appreciate it very much if you, Mr. Roosevelt, as one of the successors to the late President Wilson, were to devote yourself to seeing that the promises be at last redeemed on the basis of which Germany once laid down her arms and gave herself up to the so-called victors.

"I am thinking less of the innumerable millions (of money) extorted from Germany as so-called reparations than of the territories stolen from Germany.

"President Wilson solemnly pledged his word that German colonial claims like all others would receive the same just examination. . . . It would be a noble act if President Franklin Roosevelt were to redeem the promises made by President Woodrow Wilson."

No Aggression in America

Addressing the Reichstag the German Führer offered assurances of "the kind desired by Mr. Roosevelt on the condition of absolute reciprocity provided that the State wishes it and itself addresses to Germany a request for such assurance"—of nonaggression.

Specifically he gave "an assurance regarding those territories which would after all give him (Roosevelt) the most cause for apprehension, namely the United States itself and the other States of the American Continent."

The Führer made a long 21-point analysis of the President's message, which appealed for German and Italian pledges to 31 States in which he countered with his own views the points raised by the President.

Some Replies Strongly Negative

Some of those States, he said, he had asked whether they felt themselves menaced, and added, "The reply was in all cases negative, in some cases strongly so."

The Chancellor expressed willingness to join in disarmament discussions such as Mr. Roosevelt suggested, provided, "Mr. President, you do not appeal first to me and Germany but rather to the others."

In rejoinder to the Roosevelt proposal for talks seeking world trade improvement he suggested that the Preseident first use his influence to "remove the barriers to a genuinely free world trade, beginning with the United States."

But he strongly expressed his distrust of conferences and asserted, "the freedom of North America was not achieved at the conference table any more than the conflict between the North and South was decided there."

"Germany," he added, "will never enter a conference defenseless. . . . every German negotiator should and shall have behind him the united strength of the German nation, so help me God!"

Offers to Poland Rejected

In announcing his decision that the 10-year nonaggression agreement of 1934 with Poland had been infringed, Herr Hitler ominously

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Extracts from Hitler's reply to Roosevelt: Page 4.

Britain Blames Action of Reich For New Policy

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared today it was "the action of Germany" which was responsible for Britain's new foreign policy.

Speaking shortly after Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag speech, Sir John insisted that British character had not altered.

"The thing that has changed British policy and changed it with unanimous approval," he said, "is the action of Germany.

"It is no longer true that German policy is limited to bringing Germans within the Reich. Recent actions go further than that and if these actions portend an effort at domination over the rest of Europe it is an effort which Britain must oppose."

Sir John was addressing the Primrose League, a Conservative organization founded by Disraeli.

British Naval quarters asserted they were "unsurprised and undisturbed" by Herr Hitler's repudiation of the Anglo-German naval treaty, but they claimed he could not legally repudiate it without Britain's consent.

On June 18, 1935, Joachim von Ribbentrop, then German Ambassador at large, reaffirming the Anglo-German naval pact, described it in a letter to Sir Samuel Hoare, then British Foreign Secretary, as "a permanent and definite agreement."

The pact did not include any denunciation clause, and an official Foreign Office spokesman declared that lacking such a clause the pact could only be terminated by "written agreement between the two parties."

BERLIN, April 28 (AP)—The German Government today dispatched a note to Great Britain formally denouncing the 1935 Naval Treaty. Germany said it was still filled with a desire to live up to the pledge "never again to make war" on each other announced at Munich.

Poland: Action a 'Bluff'

WARSAW, April 28 (AP)—Poland replied to Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech with a warning today that attempts to put pressure on it will be answered "promptly and in the same manner."

The German chancellor's denunciation of the 1934 German-Polish nonaggression pact and his formal admission that he had made demands on Poland concerning Danzig and the Polish corridor were greeted by a Foreign Office official with the declaration:

"Germany knows well she cannot apply to Poland the methods that she has already applied in Eastern Europe — accomplished facts and pressure."

Other authoritative Polish circles called the treaty denunciation "bluff."

It was stressed that Poland is willing to negotiate with Germany on the issue of the Free State of Danzig, which Germany wants to absorb, but that Herr Hitler's original demands on this subject were "impossible."

Stock Market Reaction

NEW YORW, April 28 (AP)—The stock market gained only momentary comfort from Reichsführer Hitler's speech to the Reichstag today.

Most Wall Streeters' first reaction to the German Chancellor's remarks was that it seemed somewhat "conciliatory," but after a modest buying wave in stocks, trading subsided and early gains of 25 cents to $2 a share were largely lost.

General Motors Checks On Workers' Citizenship

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corporation announced April 27 that division managers and department heads have started checking recordes of employees to determine who are not United States citizens.

Those who are aliens, a spokesman said, are being assisted in getting their naturalization papers. Those who refuse to take out papers are being discharged. A canvas showed only a fraction of 1 per cent of its employees are aliens, the company said.

Complete Breakdown Charged In New York Idle-Aid System

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 28—Wind-up procedure of the 1939 Legislature brought to the lawmakers' desks the inquiry report of the joint legislative committee on the State's unemployment insurance system and a plea by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia for legislation giving New York City control over court and county pay rolls.

A nine-week study lies behind the findings on the alleged "breakdown" in administration of the year-old jobless aid act, and the majority report of the Republican-controlled inquiry body, in affirming this to be fact, lays blame for the "deplorable state of confusion and disorganization" at the doorstep of Miss Frieda S. Miller, State Industrial Commissioner, and her predecessor, Elmer F. Andrews, now Federal Wages and Hours Administrator.

The Democratic minority report controverts this as "ruthless politics" in a defense of Miss Miller's administration which admits the occurrence of extensive delays in the issuance of benefit checks, but denies that the system ever approached a "breakdown" and envisages continued administrative improvement.

Explicit Indictment

The Republicans, headed by Assemblyman Charles O. Burney, Jr., made their 18,000-word indictment against delays, overpayments, fumbling procedure, and "administrative chaos" as explicit as the charges of the Act's maladministration by Thomas E. Dewey, running for Governor on the Republican ticket last year. The Dewey attack launched the majority drive against the State Bureau, which disbursed $11,588,728 in benefit payments during its first year and has a fund of $151,161,385 for further payments.

Mr. Andrews, the majority report says, fumbled with the early planning job, delayed the adoption of procedures and failed to set up a trained, efficient organization. Miss Miller was criticized for failure to remove as head of the Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, Paul Sifton, now Mr. Andrews' assistant in Washington, and, following his resignation, for delay in appointing a successor; for "inaccurate, incomplete, and misleading" reports to the Legislature, failure to co-operate with the State Advisory Council on the law, and evasiveness before the inquiry committee.

During the Andrews-Sifton period of direction in 1938, the report continues, the division, through "gross inefficiency," overpaid beneficiaries by more than $29,000,000, and the question is raised whether the amount should not be collected from "the officials responsible."

Operations Suspended

Conditions grew worse following Miss Miller's appointment last August, the report states, until by December the new Executive Director, Milton O. Loyson, named in November, ordered complete suspension of operations in a major part of the operating division, finding the situation "so grave that it was necessary to stop all attempts to make any payments upon the backlog of 232,000 additional claims for nearly two months in order to collect and sort the scattered, ineffective, inadequate records concerning them."

With submission of the report, both houses adopted a resolution extending the committee until May 12 to investigate present functioning of the unemployment division.

Mayor La Guardia's appeal before the Senate Judiciary Committee for Board of Estimate jurisdiction over court and county pay rolls reiterated his stand that to continue the present system of control by the judiciary over these jobs was a "luxury" the taxpayers could not afford, and that the condition in the courts and county offices had reached a stage "approaching a scandal."

Aid to Efficiency

Some of the Court employees were taken "right out of the back rooms of political clubs," he charged, and jobs given them at salaries disproportionate to the work they did. Passage of pending legislation to implement the change, the Mayor said, would enable a $2,296,000 budgetary saving for New York City without impairing efficiency, "but actually increasing it."

The Mayor's position was backed by 75 New York City lawyers, including Henry L. Stimson, George Z. Medalie, Samuel Seabury, Thomas D. Thacher, Charles C. Burlingham, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Henry W. Taft, and Charles E. Hughes, Jr.

Opponents of the bills, led by Clarence J. Shearn, a one-time Supreme Court Justice, retorted that the Mayor was attempting to drag the courts into politics with "the false cry of economy."

The Camera Views the News

The Call of the Open Road

Now that summer is almost here the open road beckons to these youngsters of Winnetka, Ill. They are eager to answer the summons in their "Soapbox Scorchers" and lead their young rivals in a race down the nearest steep hill. Work of this sort is an example of the shopwork and vocational activities carried on in Winnetka under its modern progressive system of education.

Supremacy in Air Goal Set by U. S. Aeronautics Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—The vigorous four-point program by which the United States hopes to regain aviation supremacy in the "American way" of encouraging peaceful civilian, instead of military, air activity—was developed here in an interview by Robert H. Hinckley, new chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, immediately after he received word of his appointment.

The program includes:

1. A civilian pilot training program whose goal is 20,000 new pilots the next year, and which envisages eventual air training for every man physically and temperamentally qualified.

2. New research in the "human side" of pilot training to determine scientific methods for selection and instruction of fliers, a secondary goal which Mr. Hinckley believes may well surpass in lasting importance the Authority's primary task of increasing pilots and planes.

3. Encouragement of demand for light private planes, which is expected to result in the addition of about 2,000 new planes of this type to the 10,500 private and commercial planes in the United States now certified as airworthy.

4. Close co-operation with the Federal Departments of Commerce, State, War and Navy, to stimulate sale of American commercial planes abroad, particularly to South America.

Mr. Hinckley asserted that aviation has assumed paramount, and disproportionate, importance in this country because of the use certain European countries have made of aviation to alter the world's maps and change the economic and social status.

"It was aviation which made the Munich Pact, and it was aviation which made the pact a scrap of paper," he said. "While the United States has led the world in its transport systems—we fly more miles, carry more passengers, have better equipment and a far better safety record—European countries have absolutely taken the lead in the military side of aviation."

It is with this fact in view that the Civil Aeronautics Authority is endeavoring to restore American air supremacy in accordance with the Act of Congress which directed the Authority to encourage aviation in a manner that will add to the efficiency of the national defense, as well as increase and improve domestic and foreign air service, said Mr. Hinckley.

"We intend, if Congress approves, to strengthen our man power and develop our air machines in the pursuits of peace, but also in a way that will be of real usefulness in time of any national defense need. The plan is simply to extend vocational training in colleges and universities to the field of aviation. This is what I call doing it in the American way."

"Mr. Hinckley said that, if Congress approves the program, it is the expectation of the Authority to extend civilian pilot training to "every corner of every State," and that training is already operating at 13 schools with 330 young men enrolled.

A part of the air expansion program is the liberalization of requirements for pilots' licenses to permit pilots trained under the revised instruction course to obtain licenses after 35 hours of flying instead of 43 to 50 hours, he stated.

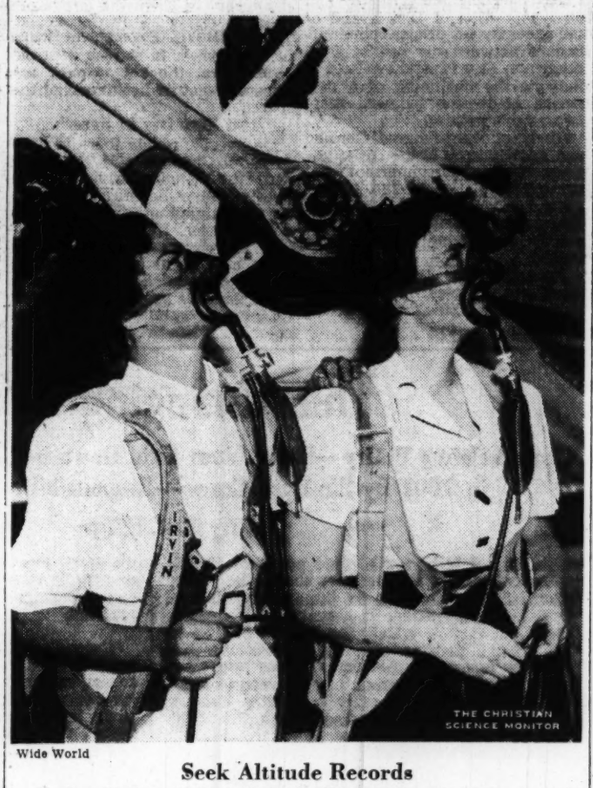
Other advantages, he said, are that more built-in safety in planes is being hastened; increased business has already caused one manufacturer to reduce his price on a small plane from $1,500 to $1,200; and an insurance company has lowered its rates on airmen from $12 to $5 per $1,000 of insurance.

Mr. Hinckley commended the other members of the Authority, Oswald Ryan, Harllee Branch and Grant Mason, as "men of ability, who have a single purpose—to restore air supremacy to America by giving aviation its rightful importance."

Wide World

A Chair for a Violin

Jascha Heifetz's $150,000 violin is resting on a special chair which is reserved exclusively for it on a studio set at Hollywood, Calif., where the famous violinist is at work on a motion picture. He recently resumed the screen work which he started last year.



Wide World

Seek Altitude Records

Evelyn Hudson, left, and Grace Huntington, who have logged 1,000 hours in the air, test their oxygen-breathing apparatus at Glendale, Calif., before embarking on a friendly duel designed to establish a new altitude record for light planes.

Linking All U. S.: New System Of Roads Proposed

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—The Bureau of Public Roads told Congress yesterday that it believed a proposed toll system of six transcontinental superhighways would be neither financially feasible nor adequate to meet traffic needs.

It suggested, instead, a system of inter-regional highways designed to meet requirements of national defense and the needs of a growing motor traffic.

In a 211-page report prepared by congressional request, the Bureau estimated that six superhighways, three running east and west and three north and south, would approximate a total length of 14,336 miles and cost at least $2,899,800,000, or an average of $202,270 a mile.

Tolls Held Insufficient

The Bureau said tolls for a 16-year period—the longest time for which it would make traffic estimates—would provide less than 40 per cent of a conservative estimate of debt service, maintenance, and operating costs.

A toll charge of a cent a mile for passenger vehicles and 3.5 cents for trucks, the report explained, would bring in an average of $72,140,000 annually during this period compared with an average annual outlay of $184,054,000.

Substitute Plan

The Bureau's substitute plan included:

1. Construction of direct inter-regional highways, with necessary connections through and around cities.
2. Modernization of the present Federal-aid highway system.
3. Elimination of hazards at railroad crossings.
4. Improvement of secondary and feeder roads.
5. Creation of a Federal agency with power to acquire rights-of-way for highway and street improvements.

"Beyond the vicinity of cities, existing main rural highways of the United States lack a sufficient capacity to discharge the flow of present traffic moving over them with reasonable convenience only at relatively few points," the report said.

The Bureau recommended that inter-regional routes should incorporate existing highways.

Inter-regional Routes

The tentative selection of inter-regional routes made by the bureau included:

New York City to San Francisco by way of Pittsburgh, Indianapolis, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Denver, Colo., and Salt Lake City, Utah.

Chicago to Seattle, Wash., by way of Minneapolis, Minn.; Fargo, N. D.; Billings, Mont., and Spokane, Wash.

Jacksonville, Fla., to Los Angeles by way of New Orleans, La.; Houston and San Antonio, Texas, and Phoenix, Ariz.

Fort Kent, Maine, to Miami, Fla., by way of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md.; Washington, Richmond, Va., and Raleigh, N. C.

Chicago to Los Angeles by way of St. Louis, Oklahoma City, Amarillo, Texas; Albuquerque, N. M., and Las Vegas, Nev.

Washington to El Paso, Texas, by way of Roanoke, Va.; Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, Tenn.; Litle Rock, Ark.; Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas.

Boston to Chicago by way of Buffalo, N. Y.; Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio.

Seattle to San Diego, Calif., by way of Portland, Ore., and Sacramento, Calif.

Chicago to New Orleans by way of Memphis.

Duluth, Minn., to the Mexican border by way of Des Moines, Iowa; Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Dallas, and San Antonio.

Detroit to Knoxville, Tenn.

Chicago to Cheyenne, Wyo., by way of Des Moines, Iowa, and Omaha, Neb.

Cheyenne to El Paso, Texas, by way of Denver.

Chicago to Florida by way of Louisville, Ky., and Atlanta, Ga.

Washington to Dallas by way of Atlanta, Birmingham, and Shreveport, Ala.

Bozeman, Mont., to Los Angeles by way of Salt Lake City.

Roads for Defense and Peace Win Roosevelt Indorsement

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt has recommended to Congress that it provide a system of highways "to meet requirements of national defense and needs of a growing peacetime traffic of longer range."

As a means of partially paying the cost of the highways, he emphasized a Bureau of Public Roads recommendation that in future "excess" land be taken along rights-of-way. This excess land would be rented or sold after completion of the highways to reimburse the Government for part of the cost of the roads.

The President transmitted a letter from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, concurred in by Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, to which was attached a report of the Bureau of Public Roads on "the feasibility of a system of transcontinental toll roads and a master plan for free highway development."

Toll System Inadequate

The Bureau said it believed a proposed toll system of six transcontinental superhighways would be neither financially feasible nor adequate to meet traffic needs. It suggested, instead, a system of inter-regional highways designed to meet requirements of national defense and the needs of a growing motor traffic.

"It emphasizes the need of a special system of direct inter-regional highways, with all necessary connections through and around cities," Mr. Roosevelt said of the Bureau report.

The President added that the report showed there was need for some superhighways, but added that the need exists only where there is congestion on existing roads, mainly in metropolitan areas. Mr. Roosevelt said improved facilities to solve city street congestion occupied a fundamental place in the general replanning of cities.

Acquisition of Excess

Saying the difficulty of right-of-way acquisition was an obstacle in developing highways and city streets, the President called "the special attention of the Congress to the discussion of the principle of 'excess-taking' of land for highways."

"I lay great emphasis on this because, by adopting the principle of 'excess-taking' of land, the ultimate cost to the Government of a great national system of highways will be greatly reduced," Mr. Roosevelt declared.

"For instance, we all know that it is largely a matter of chance if a new highway is located through one man's land and misses another man's land a few miles away. Yet the man who, by good fortune, sells a narrow right-of-way for a new highway makes, in most cases, a handsome profit through the increase in value of all of the rest of his land. That represents an unearned increment of profit—a profit which comes to a mere handful of lucky citizens and which is denied to the vast majority."

Big Traffic Problem: Home, Work, Home

By the Associated Press

Washington

The biggest traffic and highway problem in the United States is not how to get from New York to San Francisco. It's how to get from your home to work and back.

Senator Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona, who has been shaping highway legislation for 12 years, said recognition of this problem was the most interesting feature of a master plan for highways submitted by President Roosevelt to Congress April 27.

Centers of the older and larger cities are losing ground now because of narrow streets with a congestion of traffic, the Senator said.

War Referendum Opposed By Women Voters' League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Closing its biennial council meeting here, the National League of Women Voters added opposition to war referendums and to racial discrimination in immigration laws to its earlier demand for Neutrality Act revision.

Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright of Chicago, Chairman of the League Department of Government and Foreign Policy, explained that the League's action was based on its conviction that the conduct of foreign affairs should be kept within constitutional channels.

"A war referendum," she explained, "would be inconsistent with our representative form of Government. And the rigidity of the present Neutrality Act handicaps both Congress in acting as occasion demands, and also the President in the conduct of diplomatic negotiations for which he is responsible."

A proposal that the League drop its long support of the League of Nations on the grounds that it is not now functioning was voted down with delegates arguing that the League of Nations' social and economic accomplishments, quite apart from political action, justify support.

The League reaffirmed its opposition to the equal rights amendment, which the National Woman's Party is seeking to add to the Constitution. The amendment was approved earlier this week by a subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee, but the League said it preferred to continue its course "of removing administrative discriminations in each specific case, and legal discriminations against women by specific legislation."

Canadian Prayers for Peace

TORONTO (CP)—Leaders of five Canadian religious bodies called on the people of the Dominion in a joint appeal April 26 to pray "for grace and mercy upon all the nations of the world."

The appeal bore the signature of the Most Rev. Derwyn T. Owen, Archbishop of Toronto and Primate of all Canada for the Church of England; the Rt. Rev. John W. Woodside, Moderator of the United Church of Canada; the Rev. J. W. MacNamara, Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada; the Rev. H. H. Bingham, President of the Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec; and Commissioner George L. Carpenter, Canadian Territorial Commander of the Salvation Army.

The call to prayer read:

"In a day of momentous decision and of great strain we call upon all people, with whom our voices have influence, to pray to God Almighty for grace and mercy upon all the nations of the world.

"There should be a lifting up of a multitude of hands in supplication through these days. Let us pray for peace and justice; let us pray for divine guidance and strength upon the leaders of all nations, and especially upon our leaders in Britain, in Canada, and the Empire.

"We believe that the only hope of the world is our Lord Jesus Christ. Let us hope that by prayer, true repentance, deeper faith, and more complete obedience, we may as a people make the way plain before his face, and hasten the day when he shall be acknowledged throughout the world as Lord of Lords and King of Kings."

Another Clipper: U. S. Nightingale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., April 28—Launching here at 4 p. m. today of the United States Maritime Commission's dry cargo ship Nightingale brings the name of a famous clipper ship back to active service for a modern freighter that is to operate between Boston and other Atlantic ports and the European ports of London, Hull, Hamburg, and Bremen.

It is the second of the C-2 class of vessels building for the Maritime Commission to be launched, the first being the Donald McKay. There are 20 in all, each to be named after famous, record-breaking clipper ships of the middle of the last century. This one is to be allocated to the American Hampton Roads Line. It is to be sponsored by Mrs. Schuyler Otis Bland, wife of the Chairman of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

The original Nightingale was an "extreme" clipper, and is described as one of the most beautiful vessels built during the clipper era. It was a pioneer in the sea race to the gold fields of Australia, a winner in the English tea races, a slave ship, war vessel, and California clipper.

Pass $10,000,000 Grants

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $10,000,000 appropriation for grants to states for administrative costs of unemployment compensation was finally passed by Congress April 27. It was part of the second deficiency bill. Also in the bill was $5,000,000 for administration of the 1937 sugar control act.

Taft Shows U.S. How to Save

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio last night proposed a government policy and program of "economy" which he asserted "can reduce federal expense by at least $2,500,000,000."

Addressing the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, the Senator suggested:

That relief, old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, subsidized housing be continued, but administered "in a spirit of economy." He said "much can be accomplished by a change in the spirit in which these laws are administered," adding, amendment of the Labor Act "would not be necessary today if the Act had been administered in an impartial manner."

That "laws attempting to regulate directly wages and prices, in cases in which there is no oppression, should be repealed. We should protect business men against monopoly and unfair competition; we should protect unorganized labor against sweatshop wages by minimum-wage laws, but we should completely abandon efforts to fix prices and wages in other cases."

That "the price-fixing and production control features of the Farm Plan and the Guffey Coal Act" be repealed.

That all federal relief agencies "should be concentrated under the direction of the Social Security Board," and that "we should turn back the Administration of relief and other local activities to the States, and as far as the States can handle the expense, we should hand back the expense to the States."

That "the pay roll tax burden" of the Social Security Act be reduced, and that there "should be no further extension of Federal activity until the Federal Budget is completely balanced."

Finally, that the country "must undertake a general reduction of the expense of all present Federal activities."

U. S. Weather Bureau To Have Its Own 'Navy'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Weather Bureau is going to have a fleet. Four ships soon will be commissioned to gather weather data of value to trans-Atlantic air liners, Commander F. W. Reichelderfer, Chief of the Bureau, told the American Geophysical Union April 27.

Two of the ships will be stationed between Bermuda and the Azores, one between the Azores and England, and the fourth off the southern tip of Iceland.

Natural Scientists Hear Call To Master Several Fields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 28—Dr. Caryl P. Haskins, director of the Haskins Laboratory, urges "development of the type of scientific thought whose possessor can so effectively use his specialized knowledge in one field that he can work on a frontier, and will yet exercise such gifts of leadership, such an understanding of men and their affairs, and such warmly human qualities that his judgment for humans will be good to human beings."

In the principal address at the annual Prize Day convocation of Union College April 26, Dr. Haskins spoke on "modern science in a changing world." He dismissed the charge that a scientist cannot at the same time be masters in two fields of knowledge, much less one field, and yet combine this with an "understanding of men, etc."

Dr. Haskins pointed out, "If Paderewski could be at once creative musician and creative statesman; Eric Bell at once talented author and gifted research mathematician; H. G. Wells at once biologist and famous author; so can other men cross fields of knowledge while refusing to sacrifice quality in any branch, and it will be their business to do it."

He admitted, however, that for the "lone worker in a pure field of science, where the ratio of returns in terms of results to work put in may sometimes be very unfavorable," there not being time enough for developing such a combination of qualities. But he suggested that "there is much evidence to indicate that some of the greatest advances to be made in science in the future will be in the so-called borderline fields of science, such as those between mathematics and physics and chemistry, where the advances have already been great, or between biology and all three where the ground is almost unbroken."

Monopoly Inquiry Assured

WASHINGTON (AP)—The President signed a bill authorizing an appropriation of $600,000 to continue the work of the temporary National Economics (Monopoly) Committee.

This will make a total of $1,000,000 for the committee, headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming.

Two Georgians Indicted For 'Peonage' Beatings

MACON, Ga. (AP)—Hilton Hightower, wealthy planter, and his overseer, Buford Grimes, were charged with using whips and guns to hold two Negroes in peonage on the Hightower plantation near Damascus.

A federal grand jury indicted the men under the Federal peonage statute. Assistant District Attorney John P. Cowart said the maximum penalty possible under the indictment is five years in prison and a fine of $5,000. The indictment accused the two men of using beatings and threats to keep the two negro wage hands from leaving Mr. Hightower's employ after they had got into debt at the farm commissary, Mr. Cowart said.

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Washington Sideglances

New names under the old letters—Mrs. Roosevelt as a barrier to Communism and Fascism—A sculptor in cheese—Lady patriots have a busy time—A senator has some advantages, he can filibuster.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Alphabet soup: The initials fad, which came into wide governmental usage with the Roosevelt Administration, has of course widened and deepened into private as well as public use. And some initials are getting to be valuable as trademarks. It is interesting to note how keenly organizations cling to their initials, and how ingeniously they think up words with the same initials, when their names change. Thus, when the C. I. O. (Committee for Industrial Organization) changed its form basically, it did not adopt new initials but concocted the name: Congress of Industrial Organizations. And under this week's reorganization plans, our old friend WPA (Works Progress Administration) is getting changed in form and basis. But not in name. It will be called: Works Projects Administration. The G. O. P. (Grand Old Party)—as its critics recall pension promises of the 1938 campaign and prospectively of 1940—has been changed by opponents to read: Generosity Our Policy. Plus ca change, plus c'est la meme chose.

Safeguard: When Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins introduced Mrs. Roosevelt at the "Children in a Democracy" conference the other day she said the Chief Justice of Australia had told her during a visit here last fall that Communism and Fascism would never get a real foothold in the United States "as long as Mrs. Roosevelt goes about the country restoring confidence of the American people in human relationships and in government."

Garner in Cheese: The height of something or other in the steady march of home state products to the Nation's capital was reached when a sixty-pound likeness of Vice-President Garner in Wisconsin cheese was presented to Mrs. Garner on the steps of the Capitol. "I don't think it is quite as handsome as he is," was the frank comment of Etta Garner who has seen many a publicity stunt in her 35 years in Washington.

Lady Patriots: The stream of ladies who descend upon Washington each spring for meetings of lineage societies seems to be endless. The Daughters of the American Revolution draws most of them, of course, but many came early and are staying late to attend other meetings as representatives of the U. S. Daughters of 1812, the National Society or Colonial Dames, Colonial Dames of the XVII Century, Daughters of Colonial Wars, Descendants of Pilgrims, Federation of Huguenot Societies of America, Order of the Three Crusades, Daughters of Founders and Patriots, Society of New England Women and Society of Mayflower Descendants, etc., etc.

Mrs. Edward Bentley Huling of Larchmont, N. Y., one of the most active of the patriotic ladies, claims membership in 16 different societies. For us to venture which is the most exclusive would be playing with fire.

One Day's Bill: Much of the daily mail of any person in public office is made up of requests for money. Mrs. Roosevelt, who gets nearly 300 letters a day, figured out that if she had said "yes" to every request in just one day recently, she would have given away $30,000.

Innocuity: Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter made his first public speech this week after a discreet silence of three months. It was before the Harvard Club of Washington. The Justice confided he had consulted a colleague as to what it would be proper for a justice to talk about and was advised to confine himself to "agreeable vapidities."

So he addressed the Harvard alumni on their relations to the faculty, telling them, "It is important not to chill the vagaries or even the follies of teachers by hyper-criticism."

Senatorial advantages: Here are some of the things Senators have that Representatives do not: free shaves and haircuts; electric subway cars to carry them from their offices to the Capitol; a private dining room, hidden from prying eyes of sightseers; their own desks in the chamber; and the right to filibuster.

Japan's Thrust Into China

By a Staff Artist

rounded by an ominous ring of Japanese naval and air bases, actual or potential: Formosa, Canton, Waichow, Hainan.

Japan's empire-builders see in Hainan another Formosa. The last named island is, in relation to its size, the richest and most profitable of Japan's colonies and Hainan is of much the same area (14,500 square miles) and possesses similar possibilities as a producer of tropical and subtropical products. The island has been almost completely neglected under Chinese rule; Hoihow, the main port, has a poor harbor, and boats must anchor several miles from the shore. But there is a good potential harbor at Yulin, on the southern shore of the island, and Japan's position in the South Pacific is greatly strengthened by the new acquisition, which it is most unlikely to give up, regardless of the general outcome of the present war.

With the Japanese appearing more and more formidable on their eastern horizon, the Indo-China authorities are worried over the possible attitude of Siam, now under a military government which is suspected of a pro-Japanese orientation. Should Japan ever launch an attack on French Indo-China (this is unlikely, except in the event of a European war) Siam might join in, animated by the hope of recovering the Cambodian territory which Indo-China once took away from it.

Kwangsi Well Organized

A more immediate prospect is that Hainan, like Waichow, will be used as a base for more intensive attacks on Kwangsi, which is regarded by the Japanese, and not without reason, as a stronghold of Chinese nationalism. Two Generals of unusual administrative ability, Pai Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-yen, made out of Kwangsi one of the best organized, best disciplined regions of China, despite its relative poverty.

Kwangsi troops have given a good account of themselves during the war. It is quite possible that the Japanese air attacks on Kwangsi may be only the prelude to a regular invasion of the Province. This would most probably take the form of a landing at Pakhoi, followed by an overland advance to Nanning, the former Capital of the Province.

The capture of Nanning would have the double advantage, from the Japanese standpoint, of stopping construction work on a new railway which is being built, with the aid of French capital, from Nanning to the Indo-China frontier, and of providing an advanced base from which air attacks could be launched against Kunming, against the Hanoi-Kunming railway and against the Burma road. (The significance of this city and of these routes of communication has been described in previous articles.)

Permanent Stay Indicated

To be sure, the South is not the only region where Japan may push its military advance. There is much sentiment in Japanese Army circles in favor of advancing across the Yellow River, into Shensi Province, clearing up the districts which have been under Communist control, and even perhaps advancing on Chungking after occupying Sian.

The capture of the latter town, which leaped into the headlines of the world as the scene of the spectacular kidnaping of Chiang Kai-shek more than two years ago, would break the present "Red route" to the Soviet Union, the Chinese terminus of which is Sian. A less convenient alternative route could be arranged further to the west.

Whatever may occur in the Northwest, or along the line of the Hankow-Canton railway, another possible theater of future hostilities, Japan gives every sign of having come to South China to stay, at least so far as strategic air and naval bases are concerned. The trend of events in other parts of the world, and especially in Europe, will have much to do with determining whether and how far the "southward advance" will be pushed outside of China. But in the Navy, as in the Army, there are convinced believers in Japan's mission and destiny to dominate the entire Far East.

La Follette Still Envisions N. P. A. As Nation's Hope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Hopes for a successful third party to take the control of the National administration from the hands of the Democrats or the Republicans still glow in the mind of former Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin, founder of the National Progressives of America.

The La Follette-sponsored third party is a year old now. It was last April in the University of Wisconsin pavilion that Philip F. La Follette, then Governor, announced the new political venture with the assertion that it was to become "THE" party in the United States. The capital letters are his.

Today the Governor who held office for six years—from 1931 to 1933 and 1935 to 1939—is as convinced as ever that unless the present two major parties solve the economic problems facing this country, the rise to power of a third party is inevitable. Moreover, says Mr. La Follette, that party probably will be the N. P. A., which has as its symbol a cross in a circle, indicative, he explains, of the voter's mark on the ballot.

Writing for Magazines

Now back in the capital of Wisconsin, Mr. La Follette is writing a series of articles for a national magazine on the results of a three-months trip through Europe. He left Wisconsin immediately after the inauguration of his Republican successor, Gov. Julius P. Heil, in January.

Almost the first thing he said publicly on his return to his native State was that the Democrats and the Republicans have failed to meet the Nation's needs.

"Republican leadership in Congress hasn't learned anything in the last six and a half years," he asserted to newspaper men. "The conservative element, moreover, of the Democratic party seems to be well in the saddle, and it takes a magnifying glass to see the difference between a conservative Democrat or Republican.

"No force on earth," continued Mr. La Follette, "can stop a new party if the Republicans or Democrats fail to solve the problems of agriculture and unemployment."

Sees N. P. A. as Savior

When the new "alignment" comes, the new arrangement which he so often has predicted, the N. P. A. will be, he believes, the vehicle to which the voters will turn. Although he refuses to talk publicly about the change in terms of personalities or what will happen in 1940 if the conservative Democrats gain control of their party, Mr. La Follette leaves no doubt that he and the Progressives will be ready for a try to win the national confidence—and vote.

While here in Madison—also the home of Glenn Frank, chairman of the Republican National Policy Committee, the man deposed from the presidency of the University of Wisconsin during Mr. La Follette's administration—the former Governor has revealed his plans for political groundwork for the N. P. A.

He will resume law practice here, lecture, make speeches on the Progressive movement, and work seriously with the typewriter. It is felt that his efforts will be devoted as much to the writing field—in the La Follette paper, "The Progressive"—as to the rostrum.

The problems of State politics will absorb much of Mr. La Follette's energies, it is believed. The coming National election and the part of Senator Robert M. La Follette, who faces re-election then, also must be considered.

But back of it all, observers say, Phil—as he likes to be called—will be thinking primarily of the "realignment" and the N. P. A.

Economic Measures Urged Against Aggressor Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—The United States should press economic measures against aggressor States and lend support to the formation of a revivified League of Nations, in the opinion of Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University.

"The world today is in a state of anarchy because of the failure to establish and maintain methods of peaceful settlement of disputes," Dr. Shotwell told members of the press here yesterday. In my opinion, those who refuse to distinguish between violators of our treaties and the victim of the violation unwittingly make themselves the accomplices of the violator.

"We find America in the immoral situation of contributing to violation of its own treaties by supplying raw materials to the violator."

Economic Boycotts

In reply to the question as to whether economic boycotts would get the United States involved in a general war, Dr. Shotwell declared that "there have been and always will be ways of exercising the influence of one Nation upon another short of war to induce it to keep treaties with us."

"The whole scope of international diplomacy lies in the middle path which preserves peace by insuring fair adjustments between Nations," he continued.

"Violators of our treaties will not go to war with the United States merely because we insist that treaties be kept. They will only go to war with us if they think that by the use of force against the United States they can gain another stage of aggression—another victory.

The Path to Peace

"To be sure, there are Nations that do not at the present time seem to be following logical calculations, and no one can prophesy what will happen, but one thing is sure, that the path of peace for the United States does not lie in acquiescence with violation of our treaties."

All this presupposes the development of international machinery such as the League of Nations provided, Dr. Shotwell declared.

"No one nation should be the judge and prosecutor in the matter of raw materials," he continued. "The raw materials of the world should be held in trust by civilization. They are limited in extent.

"The answer is that there must be not one treaty, but continuing arrangements, and that can only be by establishment of an institution or institutions like the League of Nations to go on and on through settlement of the problem."

The Neutrality Act should be amended rather than repealed, Dr. Shotwell held, adding, however, he would much rather have it repealed than left as is.

Mississippi Mills Turn Out More Value Than Its Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss. — Industry's firm entrenchment in the cotton country is shown in the fact that during 1938 manufactured products in Mississippi reached a value of more than $195,000,000, while agricultural products were valued at but $155,000,000. The recent report of L. J. Folse, Director of the State Planning Commission, disclosed that in 1937 manufactured goods were worth $190,670,000, while farm products were valued at $199,790,000.

The trend is typical of the South but probably nowhere has it reached quite the same stage as in this State. The balancing of the scales of course is due partly to the falling value of cotton and reduction in acreage, but it is influenced immeasurably also by the organized industrial program under Gov. Hugh White. And this program is by no means complete.

Mr. Folse also points out that though industry is balanced with agriculture in so far as cash value is concerned, the process has not yet evened out the unemployment humps.

Another important fact revealed in the report is that while industries are on a rapid increase, the decrease in cotton income, the State's major agricultural crop, points to the increasing popularity of crop diversification. Some of the decrease in cotton income was explained by Mr. Folse, who said it is to be expected when it is considered that farmers are turning toward a more evenly balanced crop plan and many of the factory employees come from the farm.

Mr. Folse estimates that the number of industries in the State will increase to 2,000 by the end of 1939. Actual manufacturing plants increased from 1,059 in 1935, to 1,100 in 1937. Industrial products increased in value from $120,230,001 to $190,670,510, during this period, or 58 per cent. Employees' wages increased from $18,334,105 to $26,383,931, or 43.9 per cent, and number of employees increased from 36,367 to 46,040, or 28.6 per cent.

"A better program of industry will automatically bring about a better program of agriculture," Mr. Folse said, "and the industrial program is already bringing about some good changes in Mississippi's farming program."

Australia Keeps Solons Noiseless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Revolver shots were fired in the Cabinet Room at Federal Parliament House. Heavy thuds and the pounding of fists and paper weights on doors and panelling was followed by the shrill blast of police whistles.

But listeners outside the door, even though they were equipped with the latest sound recording instruments, heard nothing of them. It was a test.

The Cabinet room has been made absolutely sound-proof. It has been equipped also with the most advanced system of air-conditioning and a special forced ventilation system for the removal of smoke and fumes.

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Europe's Loss Is U. S. Gain Intellectually, Ickes Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—America owes a big debt to immigrant scientists, authors and men of learning exiled from their native lands through governmental oppression or race persecution down through history, carrying through the present, in the opinion of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

"In aiding creative minds, no matter what their origin, we are accumulating treasures for ourselves and are easing the flow of fructifying cultural streams into our society," Secretary Ickes said in an address at a dinner to him by the American Guild for German Cultural Freedom at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night. "Whatever dictators may decree for their own temporarily suppressed peoples, we Americans—we Liberals and Democrats—are modest enough to admit that we can never have too much good literature, too much good music, too much enriching science. They, over there, think they have no need for the products of the mind.

"Our nation never proscribed the mind. On the contrary, it has always welcomed it. Our nation, we must never forget, is an amalgam of the races of Europe and the cultures of the world," which have "combined to give an American civilization that is distinct and unique."

"Our historians and our sociologists tell us that great civilizations have always been the products of ethnic and cultural mixtures," he continued. "Mental vigor comes from the clash of minds—not from the goose-stepping of beliefs and opinion. Hence we desire to encourage freedom of opinion. Creative ideas spring from free contact between peoples. Hence we believe in social harmony and international co-operation."

Recesses for Religious Instruction Begin at Clifton Heights Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Believing that American youth must be spiritually as well as mentally adjusted to the modern world, the Clifton Heights school system is giving its pupils time in which to visit their own churches for religious instruction.

Charles Addison Brinton, supervising principal, revealed that almost half of his 902 pupils had chosen to take church study on the first day the plan was in effect. The rest remained in school for a "free period."

The Clifton Heights Board of Education's resolution inaugurating the plan stated:

"Resolved that the School District of Clifton Heights co-operate with the local churches of the community and excuse from public school on Friday afternoons those students who will attend church school for religious education under the auspices and direction of the church of their own affiliation."

Pointing out that Pennsylvania laws do not permit religious instruction in the schools, Mr. Brinton said he felt that "students are only half-educated when they have not been taught spiritual values.

"The obvious answer," he continued, "seems to be to allow the individual pupil to choose his church and go there for organized classes. In this way his own beliefs will not be menaced and the habit of church attendance may be actually strengthened."

Although Mr. Brinton said he had full faith in his pupils, the churches have decided to take roll-calls to find out if any students are playing hooky. Following three absences from the religious classes without attendance in the "free periods," the pupils will be barred from further participation in the unusual experiment.

"Our best response has been from the upper grades," Mr. Brinton continued, "showing that High School boys and girls are not 'sophisticated' but awake to spiritual matters.

"I think all of us appreciate the action of the Board of Education," said a spokesman for the participating churches. "The churches will try to return this consideration by relating religion to current problems whenever possible."

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Just Follow the Arrows

Different Drive Policies Held By Army and Navy of Japan

Inside China
Eleventh of 12 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PAKHOI, China—My greeting, on arriving off this little port of South China on a coastal freighter, was a series of loud explosions as a dozen Japanese airplanes soared overhead and dropped bombs. Subsequent experiences on the ship and on shore afforded a vivid object lesson in the disorganizing effect of air raids.

Every town in China normally has a surplus of coolies; but the fear inspired by the repeated bombings of Pakhoi was so great that it was almost two days before laborers could be induced to come on board the ship and load a cargo of wood oil and pigs.

[The wood oil, incidentally, was a triumph of Chinese commercial ingenuity. Normally, it is stored in large barrels for shipment by train or steamboat. But the wood oil which was loaded at Pakhoi was in small kerosene tins which could be carried on human shoulders over long distances and transported on small river junks until it reached, in Pakhoi, an outlet to the outside world.]

Going on shore one found a town that seemed to be mainly inhabited by shaggy, fierce-looking dogs. A large part of the human population was regularly taking refuge in the near-by hills during the morning and early afternoon hours when the raids were most frequent.

Normal Living Disrupted

A young American missionary from Kwangsi Province who, with his wife and two small children, were fellow-passengers on the boat, described this disruption of normal life as universal in the towns of Kwangsi with which he was acquainted. Some of these places, notably the Provincial Capital, Kweilin, had suffered far more than Pakhoi from the bombings.

The missionary and his family had just passed through a harrowing experience. The small Chinese river boat on which they had been traveling had been attacked from the air and machine-gunned. They escaped harm because they fled from their cabin. They returned to find it riddled with bullets, some of their coats and other clothing being shot so full of holes as to be unusuable. Several of the Chinese passengers on the boat perished.

This bombing is by no means confined to Kwangsi. There is scarcely a town of any importance in Chinese territory that is now safe from air raids, which pursue a double purpose. In the first place, they inflict a good deal of damage on air fields, arsenals, railway stations, oil storehouses and other points of strategic value. The Japanese espionage is quite effective and the whereabouts of an important storehouse of munitions or materials is often quickly discovered. The raids also pursue the terroristic aim of causing so much panic and disorganization that the Chinese will become war-weary and accept the "new order in East Asia" which Japan is so strenuously endeavoring to institute.

Differ on Direction of Drive

Japanese air activity in South China is especially significant because it indicates that the Navy, as well as the Army, is realizing long-cherished dreams of expansion. The Army's preferred line of advance has always been westward and northward, toward China, Mongolia, Siberia. The Navy, backed by businessmen with shipping, commercial, and industrial interests in the South Pacific, has always looked longingly southward.

Now any permanent Japanese military, naval, and air footholds in South China are bound to prove intensely distasteful to the British in Hong Kong and to the French in Indo-China. And during the first year of the war Japan stayed its hand in the matter of southward advance, confining itself to air bombings of the city of Canton and of various points in Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces. But this policy of self-restraint has clearly come to an end.

The first Japanese inroad into South China was the swift capture of Canton. Then Waichow, an island near Pakhoi, was occupied and fitted out with a base for land airplanes. A most significant development occurred just about the time when the ship on which I was traveling was anchored off Pakhoi. A Japanese force landed at Hoihow, chief port of Hainan Island and rapidly occupied the coastal fringe of the island, the interior of which is inhabited by wild and primitive tribes.

The Japanese Navy has long coveted Hainan. A glance at the map shows its strategic significance. It is a little less than 500 miles from Hong Kong to Haiphong, the nearest port in French Indo-China. Ships plying between these two ports must pass through the narrow and treacherous Hainan Strait. Possessed of Hainan, Japan is squarely athwart this shipping route and is in a position to threaten Hong Kong, on one side, and French Indo-China on the other.

Flow of Munitions Stopped

Nothing Japan could have done in this war, short of a direct attack on Indo-China or on the French Concessions in Shanghai and Tientsin could have been more distasteful to France than the occupation of Hainan. In an effort to avert it the Indo-China authorities went to great lengths, enforcing very rigorously since last November a ban on importation of munitions into China through Indo-China and frequently interposing delays and obstacles to the importation of trucks and other material. Great Britain is almost equally concerned; its proud Crown Colony of Hong Kong is now sur-

Keystone Farmers Win Open Shop Jobs

SOMERSET, Pa. (AP) — Abrogation by one contractor of a closed shop agreement with an American Federation of Labor union brought success to farmers and laborers demanding the right to work on Pensylvania's "dream highway" without joining the union and paying $15 initiation and $2 monthly dues.

After driving two A. F. of L. organizers out of town and wrecking union headquarters, the farmers halted work on a seven-mile link of the Harrisburg-Pittsburgh all-weather thoroughfare being built east of here by the County Construction Company.

"There will be no union on this job," declared a farmer, Victor B. Glessner, after a conference with W. R. Mostoller, construction firm superintendent. "There will be an open shop. Men who want work will be employed directly through the timekeeper, not the union, from now on. Those who have been working will report as usual."

California Program

California's "campus style" group of State administrative buildings will be enlarged by $1,400,000 worth of construction in 1939.

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Roosevelt Questions, Hitler Replies, and the World Ponders Issue of Peace

Answer to U. S. Proposal Is Given by Reichsführer

Directly addressing himself to President Roosevelt, Reichsführer Hitler in his Reichstag speech today replied outright to the American peace plea of April 15. Characterizing Mr. Roosevelt's appeal as a "very clever tactical paper designed to place the responsibility for the warlike measures of the plutocracies upon the States governed by their peoples," the Reichsführer told the Reichstag that he would answer in a manner "true to the procedure adopted by President Roosevelt."

That answer occupied nearly half of Herr Hitler's speech of two hours and 17 minutes.

The "queries" by Mr. Roosevelt are from the published text of his letter. The "replies" by Herr Hitler are from the English text of his Reichstag speech transmitted by the Associated Press:

Fear of War

Roosevelt: Throughout the world hundreds of millions of human beings are living in constant fear of new wars. The existence of this fear is of definite concern to the people of the United States and of the other Nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Hitler: This fear of war has existed among mankind from time immemorial, and justifiably so. After Versailles 14 wars were waged between 1919 and 1938 alone, in none of which Germany was concerned, but in which the States of the Western Hemisphere were concerned. In the same period 26 violent interventions and sanctions were carried through by force. Germany played no part whatever in these. The United States alone has carried out military intervention in six cases since 1918. Since 1918 Soviet Russia has engaged in ten wars and military actions. Germany was concerned in none of these.

The reason for this fear lies in press agitation, in an artificial spreading of panic which goes so far that intervention from another planet is believed possible. I believe that as soon as the responsible governments impose upon themselves and their press the necessary restraint, the fear of war will disappear.

Consequences of War

Roosevelt: Any major war, even if confined to other continents, must have serious consequences for generations to come.

Hitler: I do not believe that every conflict must have disastrous consequences for the whole world, provided it is not drawn in by a network of nebulous pact obligations.

Peaceful Methods

Roosevelt: On previous occasions I have addressed you in behalf of the settlement of political, economic, and social problems by peaceful methods.

Hitler: I myself have always been an exponent of this view, and as history proves, have settled such problems without resort to arms. Unfortunately this peaceful settlement has been made more difficult by the agitation of politicians and press who were unconcerned in the problem.

Threat of Arms

Roosevelt: The tide of events seems to have reverted to the threat of arms. If such threats continue, it seems inevitable that much of the world must become involved in common ruin.

Hitler: As far as Germany is concerned, I know nothing of this kind of threat, although I every day read in the democratic newspapers lies about such a threat—in regard to States with whom we are living in deepest peace.

No Victory in War

Roosevelt: All the world, victors, vanquished, and neutrals, will suffer in case of war.

Hitler: I have been an exponent of this conviction for 20 years, at a time when responsible statesmen in America could not bring themselves to make the same admission regarding their participation in the World War.

Responsibility of Leaders

Roosevelt: Leaders of great nations have it in their power to liberate their peoples from the disaster that impends.

Hitler: If that is true then it is culpable neglect if leaders of nations cannot control their newspapers which are agitating for war. I cannot understand why these leaders make diplomatic relations more difficult by recalling ambassadors without any reason.

Independence Ended

Roosevelt: Three nations in Europe and one in Africa have seen their independent existence terminated.

Hitler: I not not know which three nations in Europe are meant. If it be the provinces reincorporated in the German Reich, I must draw the attention of Mr. Roosevelt to an historical error. It is not now that these nations sacrificed their independence, but rather in 1918, when they, contrary to solemn promises, had forced upon them an independence which was no independence, but could only mean dependence upon an international foreign world which they hated. Moreover, it is not a question of one nation in Africa losing its freedom, for practically all the previous inhabitants of this continent have been made subject to the sovereignty of other nations by force.

Further Aggression

Roosevelt: Reports, which we trust are not true, insist that further acts of aggression are contemplated.

Hitler: I consider such unfounded insinuations as an offense against the peace of the world. I would ask Mr. Roosevelt to name the states threatened and the aggressor in question. It will then be possible to refute these monstrous general accusations.

No Need for War

Roosevelt: The world is moving toward the moment when this situation must end in catastrophe unless a more rational way of guiding events is found. You have asserted that you have no desire for war. If this is true, there need be no war.

Hitler: I have not conducted any war. For years I have expressed my abhorrence of war. I am not aware for what purpose I should wage a war. I should be thankful to Mr. Roosevelt for some explanation in this connection.

Home Defense

Roosevelt: No governing power has any right or need to inflict war on its own, or other peoples, save in the cause of home defense.

Hitler: In almost every war both sides claim a case of home defense. There is little doubt that America's entry into the World War was not a case of home defense. The research committees set up by President Roosevelt concluded that the entry was chiefly for capitalistic reasons. Let us hope that the United States will in future act in accordance with this noble principle, and will not go to war except for home defense.

Conferences and Peace

Roosevelt: It is still clear to me that international problems can be solved at the council table.

Hitler: Theoretically one ought to believe in this possibility, for common sense would correct demands on the one hand, and show the necessityof compromise on the other. It should not then happen that one people need so much living space that it has only 15 inhabitants to the square kilometer, while others have to nourish from 140 to 200 on the same area. These fortunate peoples should not curtail the living space of the less fortunate by robbing them of their colonies. I would therefore be very happy if these problems could find their solution at the council table.

My skepticism, however, is based on the fact that it was America herself who showed her mistrust of conferences by shrinking from participation in the greatest conference of all time—the League of Nations.

In almost 20 years the League has not solved one single decisive international problem. After years of purposeless participation I resolved to follow the example of America and likewise leave the League. Since then I have solved problems that were not solved at the conference table, and without recourse to war. The freedom of North America was not achieved at the conference table, any more than the conflict between the North and the South. Your view finds no confirmation in the history either of your own country, or in the rest of the world.

Armed Conferences

Roosevelt: It is no answer to the plea for peaceful discussion for one side to plead that unless they receive assurance beforehand that the verdict will be theirs, they will not lay aside their arms.

Hitler: Do you believe that when the final fate of Nations is in the balance, a Government will lay down arms before a conference in the blind hope that the other members of the conference will arrive at the right conclusion? The German Nation once, trusting in the solemn assurance of the Allies, went unarmed to the conference table. As soon as it had laid down arms it was not even invited to the conference table, but was made to suffer the worst breaking of a word that had ever been known, and the cruelest dictated treaty. I am determined to see to it that not only now, but for all future time, no German shall ever enter a conference defenseless.

Conference on Court

Roosevelt: In conference rooms, as in courts, it is necessary that both sides enter upon the discussion in good faith assuming that justice will accrue to both.

Hitler: German representatives will never again enter a conference that is for them a tribunal. At a conference there are two contending parties. If their own good sense does not bring about a settlement, Germans will never surrender themselves to the verdict of disinterested foreign powers. The United States has itself declined to enter the League to become the victim of a court able by majority vote to give a verdict against individual interest. Will President Roosevelt explain what the new world court is to be like?

Statement of Aims

Roosevelt: The cause of peace would be greatly advanced if the Nations of the world were to obtain a frank statement of the present and future policy of Governments.

Hitler: I have already done this in innumerable public speeches. I must, however, decline to give such an explanation to anyone else but to the German people. However, I give the policy so openly that the entire world can hear it.

U. S. as Intermediary

Roosevelt: Since the United States is not involved in the immediate controversies in Europe, I trust you may be willing to make such a statement of policy to me, as a friendly intermediary.

Hitler: How does Mr. Roosevelt expect the head of the German State to make such a statement without other Governments being invited to make a similar statement? It is not feasible to make such statements to the head of any foreign State. They should be made to the whole world in accordance with President Wilson's demand for the abolition of secret diplomacy. If President Roosevelt makes such a request to Germany, I might with the same right ask the President as to the aims of American foreign policy. In such an event, Mr. Roosevelt would rightly refer to the Monroe Doctrine and decline to comply. We Germans support a similar doctrine for Europe, and above all, for the interests of the Greater German Reich.

Who Is Threatened?

Roosevelt: I would communicate such a declaration to other nations now apprehensive as to the policy your Government may take.

Hitler: How has Mr. Roosevelt learned which nations consider themselves threatened by German policy?

German Assurances

Roosevelt: Are you willing to give assurance that your armed forces will not attack the following (naming 31) independent Nations?

Hitler: I have ascertained from the States mentioned whether they feel themselves threatened. The reply was in all cases negative. All States bordering on Germany have received much more binding assurances than Mr. Roosevelt asked from me. Mr. Roosevelt asks for a statement that Germany will not attack Ireland. I have just read a speech by Premier de Valera in which he does not charge Germany with oppressing Ireland, but reproaches England with subjecting Ireland to continuous aggression.

Moreover, Palestine is at present occupied not by German troops, but by the English. The country is suffering the cruelest maltreatment for the benefit of Jewish interlopers. The whole series of similar errors which Mr. Roosevelt has made might be pointed out apart from the difficulty of military operation in States some of which are 5,000 kilometers away from us.

The German Government is nevertheless prepared to give each of the States named an assurance of the kind desired by Mr. Roosevelt on condition of absolute reciprocity, provided that the State wishes it, and itself addresses to Germany a request for such an assurance. As concerns a number of the States included in Mr. Roosevelt's list, we are already either allied to them, or at least united by close ties of friendship. Germany is willing to make terms with each individual State in accordance with the wishes of that State. Regarding those territories which would give President Roosevelt most cause for apprehension, the United States and other States of the American continent, I solemnly declare that all assertions circulated concerning an intended German attack in American territory are gross untruths.

Easing Arms Load

Roosevelt: The discussions I propose relate to the most effective manner of bringing progressive relief from the crushing burden of armament.

Hitler: Between 1919 and 1923 Germany had already completely disarmed. According to solemn pledges given to Germany, confirmed in the Treaty of Versailles, this was an advance payment making it possible for the rest of the world to disarm. In this point, as in all others where Germany believed a promise would be kept, she was deceived.

I have made any number of practical proposals for consultations on a general limitation of arms. Not until 1934, when the last of my proposals —300,000 as a maximum size of armies—was turned down, did I give the order for German rearmament.

I do not want to be an obstacle in the way of disarmament discussions at which you, Mr. Roosevelt, consent to be present. I would ask you, however, not to appeal first to me and to Germany, but rather to the others.

World Trade

Roosevelt: The United States would be prepared to take part in discussions regarding the opening up of international trade, enabling every Nation to buy and sell on equal terms.

Hitler: It is not so much a question of discussing these problems theoretically, as of removing in practice the barriers which exist in international trade.

Experience shows that the greatest world economic conferences have come to nothing simply because various countries were not able to maintain order in their domestic economic systems. It would be a great service if you would remove these barriers to free world trade, beginning with the United States, for if national leaders are incapable of regulating production in their own countries or removing boycotts imposed for ideological reasons, there is little prospect of improving economic relations by international agreement.

After the war Germany lost about 3,000,000 square kilometers of territory in spite of the fact that the German colonial empire, in contrast to colonies of other nations, was acquired solely through treaties or purchase. President Wilson pledged his word that German colonial claims, along with others, would receive just examination. Instead of this, German possessions were given to Nations that have always had the largest colonial empires. It would be a noble act if you were to redeem the promises made by President Wilson. This would contribute to improvement in the world's economic condition.

Task of Governments

Roosevelt: Heads of great Governments in this hour are literally responsible for the fate of humanity in the coming years. They cannot fail to hear the prayers of their people to be protected from the foreseeable chaos of war.

Hitler: Mr. Roosevelt! I fully understand that the vastness of your Nation and the immense wealth of your country allows you to feel responsible for history of all nations. I, sir, am placed in a much more modest sphere.

You possess a country with enormous riches in all mineral resources, fertile enough to feed 500,000,000 people and to provide them with all necessities.

I once took over a State which was faced by complete ruin, thanks to its trust in the promises of the rest of the world.

We lack numerous minerals which nature has placed at your disposal in unlimited quantities.

Billions of German savings accumulated in gold and foreign exchange during many years of peace were squeezed out of us and taken from us. In 1933 I had in my country 7,000,000 unemployed. Millions of peasants sinking into poverty, destroyed trade, ruined commerce; in short general chaos.

Since then, Mr. Roosevelt, I have only been able to fulfill one simple task. I cannot feel myself responsible for the fate of the world, as this world took no interest in the pitiful state of my own people.

I have regarded myself as called upon by Providence to serve my own people alone and to deliver them from their frightful misery. Consequently, during the past 6½ years, I have lived day and night for the single task of awakening the powers of my people, in view of our desertion by the whole of the rest of the world, of developing these powers to the utmost and of utilizing them for the salvation of our community.

I have conquered chaos in Germany, re-established order and enormously increased production in all branches of our national economy. . . .

As precaution against the threats of another World War, not only have I united the German people politically, but I have also endeavored to destroy sheet by sheet that treaty which in its 448 articles contains the vilest oppression. . . .

I have brought back to the Reich provinces stolen from us in 1919, I have led back to their native country millions of Germans who were torn away from us and were in misery. . . . I have endeavored to attain all this without . . . bringing to my people and consequently to others the misery of war.

I, who 21 years ago was an unknown worker and soldier of my people, have attained this, Mr. Roosevelt, by my own energy and can therefore in the face of history claim a place among those men who have done the utmost which can be fairly and justly demanded from a single individual.

You, Mr. Roosevelt, have a much easier task in comparison. From the very outset, you stepped to the head of one of the largest and wealthiest States in the world.

You have the good fortune to have to feed scarcely 15 people per square kilometer in your country. You have at your disposal the most unlimited mineral resources in the world. You are enabled to insure for each individual American 10 times the amount of commodities possible in Germany. Nature has in any case enabled you to do this.

In spite of the fact that the population of your country is scarcely one-third greater than the number of inhabitants in Greater Germany you possess more than 15 times as much living space. Conditions prevailing in your country are on such a large scale that you can find time and leisure to give your attention to universal problems.

In this sense, therefore, your concerns cover a much wider area than mine, because my world for which I am obliged to work, is unfortunately much smaller although for me it is more precious than anything else, for it is limited to my people!

I believe however that this is the way in which I can be of the most service to that for which we are all concerned, namely the justice, well-being, progress and peace of the whole human community.

When Hitler Talks

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 28

Today's meeting of the totalitarian Reichstag was the fourteenth in the regime of Adolf Hitler. Counting today's session, 13 have been characterized by fundamental pronouncements of policy by the Reichsführer.

The sole function of the Reichstag since it granted authoritarian powers to Chancellor Hitler has been to listen to Government declarations, pass enabling acts, and sing the national anthems, "Deutschland über Alles" and the Horst Wessel song.

Chancellor Hitler in an open car drove through cold, rain-swept streets to the Reichstag. Field Marshal Hermann Göring opened the session with a greeting to seven new members from territory newly incorporated in the Reich—Memel Land and Bohemia and Moravia.

The thorough-going party organization outdid itself that every German might do his "national duty" of listening to the Reichsführer.

From the national Capital of 4,000,000 inhabitants to the tiniest hamlet in the Bavarian Alps all ordinary activity was ordered to cease at noon.

At the direction of the Propaganda Minister, Joseph Goebbels, workers gathered in community halls; school children assembled in study rooms, and store and office workers hastened to the nearest radio sets to hear the Führer.

Even the postal service was shut down for the duration of the speech. Every busy street corner had its loudspeaker tuned in. Any German who missed the speech could hear it in rebroadcasts from recordings to be sent later over the State radio system.

The Führer had clung faithfully to his prepared manuscript, air-mailed copies of which were laid down in translations in all the principal news centers of Europe.

Hitler's Speech Is Official Reply

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 28

The text of Adolf Hitler's Reichstag Speech was handed to the United States Embassy today as the Chancellor's official reply to President Roosevelt's peace appeal of April 15.

Raymond Geist, Chargé d'Affaires, received the text, it was announced officially.

German Charges d'Afaires in London and Warsaw also delivered to the British and Polish Governments memoranda notifying them, respectively, of the cancellations of the Anglo-German Naval Treaty and the German-Polish Nonaggression Pact.

Commons Supports Draft By Large Confidence Vote

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—The House of Commons last night approved Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's proposal to introduce compulsory military service in Britain by an overwhelming vote of 376 to 145.

Following debate, which showed the House united on defense against any aggression but divided on the conscription proposal to break down the tradition of a volunteer army in peacetime, Commons gave the Chamberlain Government a big vote of confidence.

It rejected by a vote of 380 to 143 an Opposition Laborite amendment which called for censure of the Chamberlain policy.

Acceptance of the conscription principle by Parliament—the House of Lords also had approved it before adjourning—followed a personal plea by Mr. Chamberlain for a vote before Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's Reichstag speech. He explained he did not want Britain's action attributed to anything Chancellor Hitler might say.

Government supporters cheered the vote loudly in a House packed for the historic session.

Answer to Opposition

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, War Minister, winding up debate for the Government, replied to Laborite arguments that conscription of labor was imminent by saying that the Government had "no intention" of taking such a step.

Seven Opposition Liberals supported the Government, including members of Mr. David Lloyd George's family. The wartime Prime Minister kept silent, however, in the face of Mr. Chamberlain's attack on him saying that he always was "against the Government." Mr. Winston Churchill, wartime first Lord of the Admiralty, supported the Government, but chided Mr. Chamberlain for rapid changes of policy.

"I agree entirely with the Prime Minister when he asks 'Is this peace?'" Mr. Churchill said. "Indeed it is a war that has been going on for nearly three years and we have been losing this war."

Opposition Leader Mr. Clement Attlee sharply attacked the Government for resorting to conscription when he contended sufficient men were available as volunteers. He accused the Government of taking no concrete measures for conscripting wealth.

Arthur Greenwood, Laborite, termed conscription "a puny effort to lull this country into a false sense of security." If it were intended as a warning to Chancellor Hitler, Mr. Greenwood said, "it may prove to be an irritant doing more harm than good."

Explains Change

Mr. Chamberlain said of his previous declarations against peacetime conscription, that "conditions were very different" then when war was not "imminent" and there was no question "which appeared then likely to lead to war."

He said at another point, however, that he did not wish to indicate a belief "that war is imminent." "I don't," he said. "But I do think that we are in a condition when a very little weight one way or another might decide whether war is going to come or not."

He promised the Opposition that taxes "on the very wealth, which are already very high," would be increased in wartime and that "profiteering" likewise should be "subjected to severe penalties," so that "all profits arising out of war" and not armaments profits alone would be dealt with.

Lothian Views Supported

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain brushed aside objections to the appointment of Lord Lothian as British Ambassador to the United States on the grounds of "pro-German sympathies and tendencies."

In a written reply to Mr. Thomas Kennedy, Scottish Labor M. P. who served notice that he would express "the deep concern in many quarters" over the views of Lord Lothian, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I cannot accept (the) . . . statement as representing the position. I am confident that this appointment is warmly welcomed both in this country and in the United States."

Lord Lothian, who had been considered a friend of Germany, declared the "extinguishing of Czecho-Slovakia" had shown that "German aims outrun German rights" and had caused him to change his opinion about Germany.

Duce to Counter British Call?

ROME, April 28 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini last night summoned Finance Minister Paolo Thaon di Revel and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Army Chief of Staff, to his retreat at Rocca Della Caminate for a conference.

The subject was not disclosed but the meeting led to speculation on the possibility of a new tax levy for additional armaments as a reprisal for British conscription.

Foreign quarters regarded as almost certain that the two leaders had been called to help Il Duce frame his plans for meeting what Fascist newspapers called a British effort to intimidate Rome and Berlin.

There were indications in the Italian press that Italy and Germany might counter British conscription by some "equivalent" action, but British circles here did not consider the Fascist reaction to mean a new crisis was brewing.

It was confirmed authoritatively that Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano would go to Madrid for the victory parade of Gen. Francisco Franco May 15. This would give the Italian Foreign Minister a chance to discuss the Mediterranean situation with the Spanish Nationalist chieftain.

In case of a Mediterranean clash between the London-Paris bloc and the totalitarian states the Italians would like Spain's active collaboration.

There were reports that Gen. Walther von Brauchtisch, German Army Chief of Staff, would come to Italy about May 6 to talk with King Victor Emmanuel and Il Duce.

Premier Mussolini, at his country retreat, listened to the radio as his Axis partner, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler, went before the Reichstag in Berlin. Premier Mussolini speaks and understands German well and had no need of an interpreter to translate Chancellor Hitler's remarks. Usually informed sources thought he had a good idea beforehand of what the Führer said.

Paris and Rome Comment on Talk

PARIS (AP)—First French reaction to the Hitler speech in circles close to the Foreign Office was, in the words of one, that it "closely resembles an anticlimax."

Sources close to the Government said that a real lack of French concern was shown by the fact that Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet both passed up Herr Hitler's address to attend a state luncheon given by the Rumanian Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu.

Also attending the luncheon were Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, Chief of the General Staff of National Defense; Vice-Admiral Jean Darlab, Chief of Navy General Staff, and Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, Chief of Air Force General Staff.

ROME (AP)—Virginio Gayda, editor who often speaks for Premier Mussolini, praised Reichsführer Hitler's speech as "a warning against the foreign policy" which counsels "offensive action for the protection of imperial interests and egoisms."

Signor Gayda's comment in Il Giornale d'Italia appeared on the streets a minute after the German Chancellor's speech ended.

He termed Herr Hitler's words the answer not only to President Roosevelt but also to the "Franco-British policy of encirclement which the three plutocratic democracies of the world are trying to inflict on Germany and Italy and to suffocate their just claims and silence their voices which invoke peace with justice."

Last Reichstag In Opera House?

By the Associated Press

Berlin, April 28

Germany's 862 uniformed members of the Reichstag assembled probably for the last time today in the Kroll Opera House, one of a series of historic buildings known as the Etablissement Kroll.

Construction of the Avenue of Splendor through Berlin has advanced to the point where the Kroll Opera must be razed to make way for the improvement.

The Avenue of Splendor was opened April 19 on the eve of Adolf Hitler's birthday.

The Reichstag building, which burned in February, 1933, has been repaired and future sessions are scheduled there.

German Fleet Officials Welcomed by Spaniards

CADIZ, Spain (AP)—German and Spanish naval officials exchanged greetings following the arrival of 13 units of the German fleet for a visit until May 1.

Four destroyers, eight submarines, and the training ship Nodriza of the German Fleet are here.

McGill Degree Given Baldwin

MONTREAL, April 28 (CP)—An honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred yesterday on Earl Baldwin at a special convocation in McGill University.

The degree was conferred by Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, after Principal Louis W. Douglas introduced the statesman as a man "known and respected throughout the Empire for his deep convictions stoutly held."

Education, Earl Baldwin said in a brief address, had assumed a new interest since the Great War among the people of England. Learning always was a "prerogative" of the Scot, but he rejoiced "to think what opportunities now are open to our people and how they are taking advantage of it."

The former Prime Minister said he believed it was "a great thing" for large centers of finance to have living within them "men whose primary purpose in life is the search for truth and the eradication of falsehood," while it also was valuable for "those engaged in academic pursuits to see the struggles at their door."

Those at McGill were the "makers of your own traditions" and should leave behind "something for those who follow." In later life, no matter what sort of career is embraced, Canada, he said, must be served so that she will become the "great nation she ought to become," and from "ocean to ocean" may feel thankful for McGill.

Earl Baldwin will leave here tonight for New York, ending a 13-day visit to Canada. He sails Saturday for the United Kingdom.

Elias Is Premier Of Czech Regions

PRAGUE, German Bohemia (AP)—Gen. Alois Elias, Minister of Transportation in the former Czecho-Slovak Republic, became Premier and Interior Minister of the German Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

The appointment was made by Dr. Emil Hacha, last President of Czecho-Slovakia and present head of the Protectorate. Rudolf Beran formerly held the Premiership.

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Hungary Rules Picturesque Minority

Ruthenians form contrast to Magyars, asking little of things essential to modern living.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungary has added to its territory—and to its problems—with the addition of 3,861 square miles of area which once belonged to Czecho-Slovakia.

Call it Russinsko, as many of the Hungarians do. Call it Ruthenia, Russ, Carpathian Russia. Or call it by the name of the Carpatho-Ukraine. Any title that you give it accentuates the fact that a people, different from the Magyars who comprise the bulk of Hungary, live in this region. And how shall Hungary handle its new minority?

Economically, the Carpatho-Ukraine should gain by being restored to Hungary. For its chief source of wealth is timber, which can be floated only to Hungary, while its natural source of food is also in Hungary. Economically, Ruthenia and Hungary supplement one another. So, if a good social, economic, and political system prevailed here one could congratulate the Ruthenians on returning to this country.

But whether they will really be better off is uncertain. For many centuries, prior to 1918, they were part of the Hungarian kingdom and did not do very well out of it. The Carpatho-Ukraine is a beautiful, poor, and backward land. It has no large cities and few flourishing villages. It produces some potatoes and other vegetables, meager quantities of cereals, poultry, and pigs. It has a number of good roads, made by the Czechs, a few good administration edifices, which were also erected by the Czechs, and many suitable schools, built likewise by the Czechs. It would be a mistake to think that the Ruthenians were satisfied with Czech domination, but most objective and informed observers would agree that in many respects they were better off in Czecho-Slovakia than they had ever been in Hungary.

Improvement in Conditions

This was due, not to natural conditions, but to a fairly good administration. Now, natural conditions have improved, and it is to be hoped that Hungarian authorities will take advantage of them, really to improve the lot of the Ruthenians. Hungary is greatly in need of wood, while the Carpatho-Ukraine has the wood, the workers, and the rivers to bring it here. So that industry might prosper. Hungary also needs salt and the Carpatho-Ukraine has salt. It also has some iron, of which Hungary has great need. In addition, it could offer beautiful holiday resorts, of which Hungary has all too few. In view of these excellent possibilities, the Hungarians enthusiastically predict a better day for the poor Ruthenians.

Two questions at once arise. First, how will Hungary administer the affairs of these 500,000 Slavs? The Ruthenians want autonomy and the Hungarian Government has solemnly promised to give them autonomy. Nevertheless, few observers feel assured in this matter. In Hungary itself the masses have very little participation in the Government. Most poor people in Hungary are practicaly disfranchised.

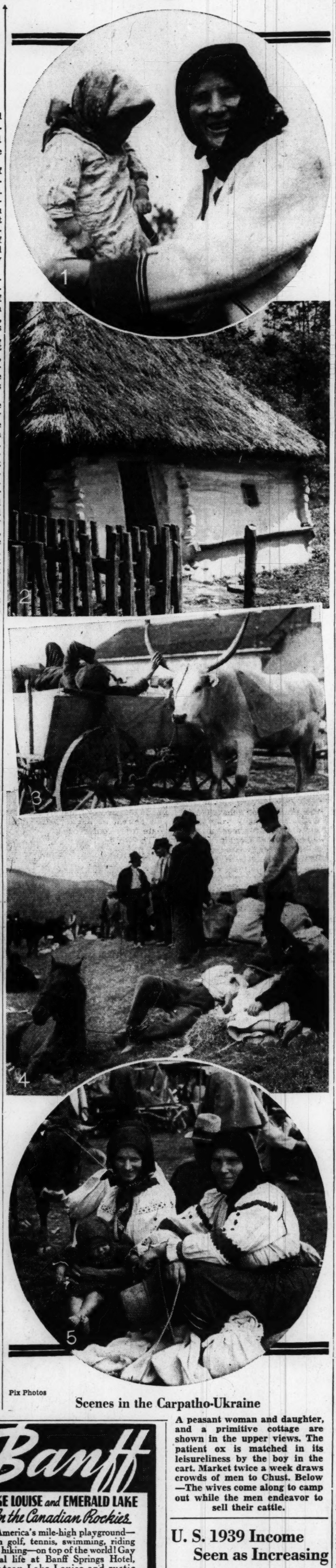
Is it possible that although the poor Hungarians themselves have no real self-government, these 600,000 primitive aliens — Ruthenians and Jews—will be allowed to manage their own affairs? And if the Ruthenians were given autonomy, would not the 500,000 Slovaks in Hungary justifiably demand similar treatment?

Germans Want Self-Rule

Already "700,000" Germans here insistently and repeatedly cry for self-government. They certainly would want as much as the Ruthenians get. So one would be very bold to believe that the Ruthenians in Hungary will be given even as much as the meager autonomy they had in Czecho-Slovakia. It might prove too dangerous a precedent.

Nor are observers very confident that economic improvement will come, since the purely Hungarian masses here are in a very bad economic situation.

Ruthenia through the ages has been a sadly neglected place. The landscapes are splendid; the forests, magnificent; the people, delightful. They, as most primitive Slavs, make on think of children. They ask little of life. They dwell with their animals in crude, thatched-roofed houses scattered among the woods. They build attractive wooden churches and worship in reverence.



Pix Photos

Scenes in the Carpatho-Ukraine

A peasant woman and daughter, and a primitive cottage are shown in the upper views. The patient ox is matched in its leisureliness by the boy in the cart. Market twice a week draws crowds of men to Chust. Below —The wives come along to camp out while the men endeavor to sell their cattle.

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Reich to Press Colonial Claims On the British

(Continued from Page 1)

that the Führer would make no more proposals to Poland. It was borne out later when he indicated that if any new nonaggression agreement were to be reached, the initiative must come from Poland.

Herr Hitler, it is thought, posed the issue in such a way that the end must be either complete satisfaction of German claims, or in a conflict in the near or distant future.

The Führer's reference to Poland as following the way of Czecho-Slovakia last year in calling up troops during the past few weeks seemed ominous to many listeners. It was also significant that the loudest cheers in the Reichstag were reserved for denunciation of the German-Polish pact.

Without attempting to prophesy what the near future will bring, it is necessary to state that certain people here are still of the opinion that pressure will be brought on Poland by the western democracies to make concessions, first in the case of Danzig, then the Polish Corridor.

By Herr Hitler's reference to equal status observers infer from the speech that the Führer means a Monroe Doctrine for Central and Southeast Europe as a requirement for the Germans' return to international co-operation. Neither international, humanitarian, nor any other kind of right which the western democracies may consider to stand above the state come into consideration here.

American Field of Influence

The United States is not interfered with in its particular sphere of influence it is pointed out in connection with Herr Hitler's speech. Moreover Germany respects the rights of the British Empire. Thus the Reich expects that these democracies will do likewise as far as Germany's sphere of influence is concerned.

Herr Hitler's direct reply to Mr. Roosevelt's proposals, which came toward the end of the speech are taken as an indication that he rejects any idea of round table discussions on present problems until Germany's wrongs are righted. Theoretically Herr Hitler admitted that a conference was possible, but intimated that it would really amount to nothing unless it was going to start with the first practical step of redivision of the fruits of the earth—in other words with the return of Germany's colonies.

Many references to President Wilson's breaking his word—"the greatest wordbreaker of all time," Herr Hitler called him—and to Germany's might indicate that any future discussions are not likely to be conformable to Germany's wishes and will receive no support here, observers declare.

The rejection of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals, given in detailed form, were taken to imply that Germany has made all the peace initiative it intends to make. Germany has now its own important task ahead and it is implied that deeds not words should be shown by the democracies if any good is to result. Many such deeds were mentioned, such as removal of trade barriers and the trade boycott in America. Herr Hitler also pointed out that it would be a "practical example for the moral consolidation of the world when Mr. Roosevelt succeeds in getting Wilson's words fulfilled."

No Use for Slogan

Today more and more Germans are coming to believe in the significance of the conception of this New Reich and any Anglo-Saxon objections are met by remarks that such historical developments cannot be counteracted by "moral excuses" which appear mere pharisacial self-justification, or by slogans regarding aggression and conquest policy.

These slogans, it is said, only go to show that the people who use them have "forgotten nothing and learned nothing since Versailles."

The present struggle in Europe appears to Germany to be primarily between England and itself, and Germany is determined to make no new agreements except on what it considers equal terms The problem, according to Herr Hitler, is how can both England and Germany live together, and he frankly admitted that the Munich agreement of last September had to do with this problem, not with Czecho-Slovakia.

As for the United States, Herr Hitler intimated that its business is not in Europe but across the Atlantic Ocean, or if here then it is concerned with bringing the western democracies to see the errors of their past ways.

U. S. and Hitler

(Continued from Page 1)

with diplomatic and troop movements in the Polish Corridor area.

The basic question is not what Herr Hitler has said, but what will result when and if he carries out his implied intentions toward Poland. That he can take Danzig without precipitating a general war is assumed. But he also indicated the determination to link Germany with East Prussia, and hinted at other "rectifications" of the Polish frontier.

This may mean a development against Poland which would subject Great Britain's new system of Eastern Europe guarantees to the crucial test. Will it withstand such a test if it arrives? That may prove to be the decisive question. And obviously no one here pretends to know the answer.

U. S. 1939 Income Seen as Increasing

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Commerce Department said today that wage and other income payments to Americans in the first quarter of 1939 indicated a national income total this year of approximately $66,000,000,000. Last year's total was $64,200,000,000.

Buried Gold

The government's gold store at Fort Knox, Ky., was valued at $14,500,000,000 in 1939.

Hitler Voids British and Polish Pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

referred to the fate of Czecho-Slovakia by saying:

"The worst is that now Poland, like Czecho-Slovakia a year ago, believes under the pressure of a lying international campaign that it must call up troops, although Germany on her part has not called up a single man and has not thought of proceeding in any way against Poland."

He asserted that his offers to Poland had been rejected.

These offers, he publicly revealed for the first time, were:

Proposals to Warsaw

Return of Danzig as a Free State into the framework of the German Reich; a sovereign German route across the Polish Corridor to East Prussia and a railway line across the corridor at Germany's disposal; a free harbor at Danzig for Poland; acceptance of present boundaries between the two countries as final; a 25-year nonaggression treaty, and a guarantee of the independence of Slovakia by Germany, Poland, and Hungary.

To France Herr Hitler repeated his guarantee to respect Alsace-Lorraine as French territory. The territory was won by Germany in the war of 1870 and regained by France in the World War.

Replies to Roosevelt Call

Answering President Roosevelt's nonaggression proposals he declared himself willing to give to other nations assurances of nonaggression on the condition of absolute reciprocity, and provided the states in question desired it.

"The German Government is prepared to give to each of the states named (by Mr. Roosevelt) provided that the state wishes it and itself addresses to Germany a request for such an assurance together with appropriate proposals," the German Führer declared.

"As for the duration of these agreements Germany is willing to make terms with each individual state in accordance with the wishes of that state."

Herr Hitler first called upon the Reichstag to ratify or reject his answer to the United States President and then launched into a recital of his aims in Europe.

The first applause came when he said, "I merely restored to the German people what others had broken by force.

"I have not taken any step that violated foreign rights but have merely restored the rights violated 20 years ago."

"Providence has let me find the ways for liberating our people from the deepest misery without bloodshed and for leading them upward again," he declared.

"Invasion" of America Denied

The Führer gave specific assurances regarding the American continent.

"I should not like to let this opportunity pass without giving above all to the President of the United States an assurance regarding those territories which would after all give him the most cause for apprehension, namely the United States itself and the other States of the American Continent.

"And I here solemnly declare that all the assertions which have been circulated in any way concerning an impending German attack or invasion on or in American territory are rank frauds and gross untruths, quite apart from the fact that such assertions, as far as the military possibilities are concerned could have their origin only in a stupid imagination.

British Treaty Denounced

Herr Hitler declared that the basis for the naval treaty with Great Britain, limiting the Reich's navy to 35 per cent of the British, had been removed and that he had notified the British Government to that effect.

"Since England today, both by the press and officially, upholds the view that Germany should be opposed under all circumstances and confirms this by the policy of encirclement known to us, the basis for the naval treaty has been removed.

"I have therefore resolved to send today a communication to this effect to the British Government.

[A formal note to the British Foreign Office denouncing the Treaty was dispatched by the German Government. It offered, however, to enter into new naval negotiations.]

"This is not a matter of practical material importance to us—for I still hope that we shall be able to avoid an armaments race with England—but an action of self-respect.

"Should the British Government, however, wish to enter once more into negotiations with Germany on this problem no one would be happier than I at the prospect of still being able to come to a clear and straight-forward understanding."

Sea Access for Poland

Regarding Poland, Herr Hitler reiterated his views that "necessity of a free access to the sea for the Polish State cannot be ignored."

He further declared that nations which, like Poland and Germany, were "condemned to live side by side would be well advised not to make life still harder for each other artificially and unnecessarily."

The Polish-German pact, he held, had been infringed by Poland and thereby becomes void.

"I look upon the agreement which Marshal Pilsudski and I at one time concluded as having been unilaterally infringed by Poland and thereby no longer in existence.

"I have sent a communication to this effect to the Polish Government."

The Polish German nonaggression agreement, for 10 years, was concluded in January, 1934.

To France he repeated his guarantee to respect Alsace-Lorraine as French territory.

"I have not as France did in 1870-71, described the cession of Alsace-Lorraine as intolerable for the future but have drawn a difference between the Saar territory and the two former imperial (German) Provinces," the Führer declared.

"I have never changed my attitude nor will I ever do so."

Neither the British ambassador, Sir Nevile Henderson, nor the French Ambassador, Robert Coulondre—both of whom returned to Berlin only this week after absences of more than a month following German absorption of Czecho-Slovak territory — were present at the momentous session. Sir George Ogilvie-Forbes, Chargé d'Affaires of the British Embassy, represented Britain, but no Frenchmen or Poles were noted in the diplomatic circle.

Acting Chargé d'Affaires Raymond Geist and Donald Heath represented the United States.

Sought England's Friendship

Further developing his attitude toward Britain, Herr Hitler said:

"If England perchance thinks she may look upon Germany as a vassal state then our love and friendly feelings have indeed been wasted on England.

"Our self-esteem is just as great as that of an Englishman for England. We Germans do not feel in the least inferior to the British nation."

In further explanation of his denouncing the Anglo-German naval accord Herr Hitler said he had "heard the statement of the British Prime Minister to the effect that he is not able to put any trust in German assurances."

"Under the circumstances," the Führer said, "I consider it a matter of course that we no longer wish or expect him (British Prime Minister Chamberlain) or the British people to bear the burden of a situation which is only conceivable in an atmosphere of mutual confidence."

Demands Free Markets

Without naming Rumania but obviously referring to that country, Herr Hitler declared that "Germany is determined not to allow certain economically important markets to be stolen from her by terroristic intervention or threats."

"How often," he asked, "do we have the pleasure of reading the amateurish economic articles of our democratic newspapers that Germany, because she maintains close relations with a country, makes that country dependent upon her? This is sheer hair-raising Jewish nonsense."

This apparently referred also to Britain which has guaranteed Rumanian independence.

Some Replies 'Strongly Negative'

In his direct replies to the points of President Roosevelt's message, Herr Hitler did not disclose how many of the 31 nations enumerated by the President replied to the German questionnaire asking them if they felt themselves threatened.

He merely said "the reply was in all cases negative, in some instances strongly so."

"I could not cause inquiries to be made of certain of the States and Nations mentioned because they themselves, as for example, Syria, are at present not in possession of their freedom but are occupied and consequently deprived of their rights by the military agents of democratic states," he declared.

Might Join in Arms Talk

Mr. Roosevelt's suggestion that disarmament or limitation of armaments be discussed at a world conference was countered by Herr Hitler's presentation of an imposing array of statistics showing what Germany did between 1919 and 1923 to get rid of its guns.

Nevertheless, the Führer expressed his willingness to join in disarmament discussions provided "Mr. Roosevelt, you do not appeal first to me and Germany but rather to the others; I have a long line of practical experience behind me and shall remain skeptically inclined until reality has taught me to know better."

To Mr. Roosevelt's proposal for discussion looking toward improvement of international trade, Herr Hitler replied in part:

"It is my belief, Mr. Roosevelt, that it would be a great service if you with your great influence would remove the barriers to a genuinely free world trade beginning with the United States."

Little Faith in Conferences

Herr Hitler's derision of international conferences was epitomized in the following:

"In almost 20 years of the activity of the greatest conference in the world, namely the League of Nations, it has proved impossible to solve one single, decisive, international problem."

Most American history, Herr Hitler charged, was not made at conferences.

"The freedom of North America was not achieved at the conference table any more than the conflict between the North and South was decided there," he said.

Germany never will enter a conference defenseless, Herr Hitler said, and confirmed his decision by this solemn oath:

"I can assure you, Mr. Roosevelt, that I am steadfastly determined to see to it that . . . at all times and for ever, every German negotiator should and shall have behind him the united strength of the German nation, so help me God.

"German representatives will never again enter a conference that for them is a tribunal. For who is to be the judge there?

What Are American Aims?

To Mr. Roosevelt's request to Germany and Italy for a statement of their foreign policy Hitler replied: "We, on our side, might with the same right address to the President of the American Republic the question as to what aims the American foreign policy has in view and on what intention this policy is based—in the case of the Central and South American States, for instance."

This counter question was purely rhetorical, however, for Herr Hitler added sarcastically, "I obviously would never presume to address such a request to the President of the United States because I assume that he would probably rightly consider such a presumption tactless."

Herr Hitler appealed to Mr. Roosevelt to redeem the promises of President Wilson on the basis of which "Germany once laid down her arms."

"I am thinking less," the Führer said, "of the innumerable millions extorted from Germany as so-called reparations than of the territories stolen from Germany.

Loss of Territories Cited

"In and outside Europe Germany lost approximately 3,000,000 square kilometers (1,158,000 square miles) of territory and that in spite of the fact that the whole German colonial Empire, in contrast to the Colonies of other Nations, was not acquired by way of war but solely through treaties or purchase.

"President Wilson solemnly pledged his word that German colonial claims, like all others, would receive the same just examination.

"Instead of this the German possessions were given to Nations who have always had the largest colonial empire."

Herr Hitler contended that National Socialist Germany never acted contrary to binding declarations made to other states and cited the Scandinavian States as proof of this assertion.

Binding Pledges Observed

"I have given binding declarations to a large number of States. None of these States can complain that even a trace of a demand contrary thereto has ever been made to them by Germany.

"None of the Scandinavian statesmen, for example, can contend that a request ever has been put to them by the German Government or by German public opinion which was incompatible with the sovereignty and integrity of their State.

The Führer said he was "pleased" at the desire for absolute mutuality on the part of the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, and Denmark.

Germans Raised "From Defeat"

"Providence has let me find the ways for liberating our people from the deepest misery without bloodshed and for leading them upward again.

"It (Providence) has permitted me to fulfill the only task of my life—to raise my German people from defeat and to free them from the shackles of the most disgraceful times of all.

"This was the sole aim of all my actions.

"I have merely desired to restore what others once had broken by force. I merely wanted to repair what satanic meanness or human lack of sense destroyed or spoiled.

"I have, therefore, not taken any step that violated foreign rights but have merely restored the rights violated 20 years ago.

"Within the framework of the present-day great German Reich there is no area that has not belonged to it from most ancient times or that was not connected with it or stood under its sovereignty.

"Long before an American Continent had been discovered by white men or, more than that, been settled, this Reich existed not only in its present greatness but beyond that with many areas and Provinces that had since been lost.

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• At the World's Fair . . . special attendants available at the CHILDREN'S WORLD to take charge of your children while you do the Fair!

Be safe . . . go New Haven and avoid the exhausting delays, hazards, uncertainties of motor travel on highways choked with World's Fair traffic! Enjoy the certain comfort of cool, air-conditioned Streamlined Coaches . . . and smart, economical Grill Cars where you may treat the family to a soda, a sandwich or a full meal at low cafeteria prices!

Be wise . . . go early to avoid the summer crowds . . . go on fast, frequent New Haven trains, in 24-hours-a-day service over the smooth boulevard of steel. Arrive in New York refreshed and ready for the streamlined festivities over at the World's Fair, just a short 5c subway ride from Grand Central Terminal.

Be thrifty . . . ride the Sunday and new mid-week One-Day Specials at low excursion fares.

THE Economy OF WORLD'S FAIR SPECIALS
Inexpensive One Day Trips in standard excursion coaches.
Beginning April 30 OVER SUNDAYS
Lv. So. Station *11 P.M. Saturday. Due New York (G. C. T.) early Sunday A.M. Returning Lv. N. Y. Sunday 11:25 P.M. Due Boston early Monday morning.
*Sunday, April 30, leaves 12 Midnight Eastern Standard Time.
OVER WEDNESDAYS
Lv. So. Station 11 P.M. Tuesday. Due New York (G. C. T.) early Wednesday A.M. Returning Lv. N. Y. Wednesday 11:25 P.M. Due Boston early Thursday morning.
ALSO TUESDAY, MAY 30
ROUND TRIP FARE $5.85 from Boston
Children 5 and under 12 half fare. Tickets STRICTLY LIMITED Purchase in advance.
ALL SCHEDULES EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WORLD'S FAIR NEW YORK TOURS
(Hotel Accommodations ASSURED)
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2-DAY TOUR including: round trip transportation in air-conditioned streamlined day coach, or night coach with reclining seats; American Express Company Tour, including (1) Taxi transfers between train terminal and hotel; (2) Comfortable accommodations in selected hotel; (3) Grand lectured sightseeing tour of New York; (4) Souvenir admission ticket to the World's Fair; (5) Choice of tour through N.B.C. broadcasting studios in Radio City, or admission to Rockefeller Center Observation Roof.
COMPLETE TOUR According to hotel or accommodations selected $19.65 from Boston
For full information and costs of 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 day Tours, see your local New Haven Ticket Agent.

THE New Haven RAILROAD

British Youth Vitally Affected By Problems of Conscription

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—As Britain moves toward conscription for the first time in its modern history, a number of problems arise which inevitably will affect the normal life of British youth.

Undergraduates, for instance, expect that they will be allowed to finish their courses before joining up, as can young French students. But employers wonder what they will do with temporary hands when the conscripts return from training to claim their jobs back. Sportsmen wonder what is going to happen to professional cricket and football teams which depend mainly on youth.

Young pacifists wonder how the Government is going to decide whether they are genuine conscientious objectors. However, it is stipulated by the Government that special tribunals will be set up to pass judgment for those who warrant exemption from service. A further assurance is that youths, who, for various reasons, find it necessary to defer the date of their enlistment, may do so under special circumstances—a system similar to that practiced in France.

Actually Britain's private life is expected to go on much as before because the conscript class is so small.

Little Effect on Industry

Of the estimated 310,000 men, aged 20, there are some 6,000 already in the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Thus the first class—subtracting about 50,000 expected to be exempt for medical, industrial, and conscience grounds—would total about 200,000, for the first period of six months' training.

It is understood that the Government chose 20 as the serving age because it interferes least with industry. Most apprenticeships last from 16 to 20. In Engineering it is 16 to 21, but it is believed that these students will be able to finish before serving. One of the most pressing industrial problems has been the young man of 20 because in many cases when he gets to that age he has to be paid man's wages instead of boy's. As a result of this, statistics show that 20 is the age when unemployment really begins, and the fact that the Army pays only 2s. a day would, in many cases, constitute no serious deterrent.

One good effect of conscription is expected to be the raising of health standards. It is calculated that most of the unemployed and even many others are undernourished at present. Even young city men who are well paid should benefit from the open air. Military experts declare that the young men will improve physically as the result of games and discipline.

Time in the Open Air

Young Mister Bull if he gets a summons in the summer will spend much time in the open air, but it is stated that it would be a mistake, which many persons are making, to think that a new conscript would not get full military training despite the shortage of arms. The fact that the conscripts are going into the Regular Army battalions is taken here as indicating that the greatest possible use will be made of the present arms instructors. When trained, many of the conscripts are to be employed, it is stated, in manning anti-aircraft defenses night and day.

Voluntary recruitments still maintained alongside compulsion for other ages, and the total British Army at the end of a year should be about a million.

Opponents of conscription claim that it is undemocratic, but one aspect which is being stressed here by others is the possible increase in democratic understanding when workers, clerks, students, and leisured youths rub shoulders for six months.

Weddell Is Confirmed

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate confirmed April 27 the nomination of Alexander W. Weddell of Virginia to be Ambassador to Spain.

Employees Dance As Nelly Don Plant Wins Over Union

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27 (AP)—Cheers and showers of confetti floated from the Donnelly Garment Company's plant here today as employees celebrated a Federal court victory over the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

Shouts of gayety replacerd the hum of machines when the 1,200 workers arrived at the plant. Judge Andrew Miller granted the company and the Donnelly Garment Workers' Union an injunction against the I. L. G. W. U., directed at picketing and boycotting.

Workers formed circles and danced while officials and supervisors looked on. A woman fainted before workers resumed their tasks.

The prolonged Donnelly case attracted nation-wide attention as it went from Federal District Court to the United States Supreme Court and back again. The controversy, based on I. L. G. W. U. efforts to organize the plant, involved an enterprise originated and built into a fortune-making business by Mrs. Nell Donnelly Reed, one of the nation's major kidnaping victims in 1933 and now the wife of James A. Reed, former United States Senator.

Judge Miller's order prohibits the International from committing acts of fraud or violence, or interfering with the Donnelly company, its business, the Donnelly union, the contract between Donnelly and the Donnelly Union, and from conducting or threatening any secondary boycott or picketing of any of the places of business of any Donnelly customers.

Judge Miller assessed costs of the litigation against the International.

Hay Production Gains

North Carolina hay production jumped 200 pounds an acre in 1938, resulting in a 250,000-ton increase in the total yield.

Royal Norwegians Welcomed

Wide World

Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha

Norway's royal pair are shown as they arrived in New York Harbor for the beginning of a 2½-month visit in the United States.

Norway's Prince and Princess Roosevelts' Hyde Park Guests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway sailed up historic Hudson River today aboard the Presidential yacht Potomac to President Roosevelt's Hyde Park estate, where they will remain until Sunday as the Chief Executive's guests after a full day of sight-seeing, speechmaking, and receptions yesterday.

Following them as Presidential guests at Hyde Park will be Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark, who will visit President and Mrs. Roosevelt on Sunday, returning to New York City Monday morning.

The arrival of the royal Norwegian couple here unloosed a rain of festivities that will continue during their stay in New York. Although the program was thrown off balance by a mishap involving the steamship Oslofjord of the Norwegian-American Line, aboard which they arrived in New York, their day was pronounced a glorious success by all.

Norwegian Anthem Sung

Manhattan and its four sister boroughs roared their traditional welcome, while Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, hastening from City Hall to the Battery, greeted the Crown Prince and Princess as they stepped from the municipal cutter Riverside that had picked them up at Quarantine. Aboard the Riverside was the official welcoming committee headed by Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister of the United States. Meanwhile, out in the Harbor, more than 1,000 Norwegian-Americans aboard an excursion vessel proudly waved flags and sang the Norwegian National Anthem.

After the Mayoral greetings were done, the royal couple proceeded up lower Broadway to City Hall, with the towering buildings of downtown New York snowing their greetings of ticker-tape on their way. At City Hall they were officially welcomed by Vice-Mayor Henry H. Curran.

"I said that millions upon millions of men and women had come to New York eager to learn the conditions of the New World," the Crown Prince said. "So do we. We have arrived today on a good-will tour to see your country and with the best intentions to strengthen the ancient bonds of friendship between our nations."

After the City Hall interlude, the couple motored to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, which is to be their New York headquarters. From there their itinerary took them to the Bankers' Club for luncheon, thence to the Empire State Building, from which Alfred E. Smith showed them what he could through the fog.

The afternoon was passed seeing the George Washington Bridge, the cloisters at Fort Tryon Park, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. They then received a delegation of 200 Norwegian-Americans and finally wound up privately entertaining a group of old friends.

They will open the Norwegian pavilion at the New York World's Fair on May 1.

Danish Royalty Here

Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark will be met at Grand Central Station tonight by officials of the Danish Consulate General and the Danish World's Fair Commission. After their stay at Hyde Park, they will open the Danish Pavilion at the Fair on May 2.

The couple has been touring the United States since landing in Los Angeles on April 6. Yesterday was passed in Detroit, where Henry Ford gave a Mercury to Crown Princess Ingrid and Crown Prince Frederik received a Cadillac from General Motors officials.

Paid Vacations for Danes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—Under a new law about 400,000 artisans, laborers, and factory hands, and 200,000 other workers in Denmark are to have two weeks' holiday each year with full pay. This means that almost every worker here now is given paid vacations. This state of affairs has been a Danish dream for many years. Until reecntly it has not been easy to reconcile employers to the cost of the move. This year the cost of holidays with pay, it is estimated, will be 31,000,000 kronor ($6,479,160) and in 1940 the cost will be still more.

It is expected that the new law will greatly increase holiday traffic so that a "People's Holiday Institution" has been opened. This organization has joined the State Railway's Travel Savings System. In addition to this many local municipalities are co-operating with a view to the providing of holiday homes and camps. At Bornholm several homes have already been in operation for some time. Arrangements for catering for thousands of new holiday-makers have also been made with the Norwegian, Swedish and Finnish holiday organizations, including the Swedish America Line.

Other northern countries have had longer experience than Denmark in providing workers' holidays. In Sweden a "People's Institution" was organized two years ago and balanced its budget. In Finland the work is done by the State Railway Travel Bureau. Norwegian trade unions already have about 150 holiday centers of their own, the total value of these being about 5,000,000 kronor.

Mayor Fay Indicted In N. J. Vote Fraud

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,—Vote fraud findings by the Morris County grand jury brought 386 indictments against Mayor Frank B. Fay, Jr., of Kinnelon Borough, N. J., and 54 others within the first week of inquiry. The Mayor, charged with violation of the election laws, counseling, causing, and procuring false registrations and subornation of perjury, is named 190 times in the bills, which concern the Borough election last November when he defeated the Republican incumbent, John Talbot, by 22 votes as a "paste-in" independent Republican.

Mayor Fay's son, Frank B. Fay, 3rd., was indicted on a charge of counseling and procuring the registration of an unqualified voter. The others indicted in the record issue face charges in two classifications—fraudulent voting and soliciting unlawful registration.

In addition, the grand jury handed up to Common Pleas Judge Albert H. Holland 12 indictments against four townsmen charging fraud in connection with the voided 1938 Pequannock school election. Both cases will be heard during the May term of the Court.

Mrs. Hays to Lead Club In G. O. P. Drive for '40

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Pledged to militant participation in the Republican drive to recapture the reins of Federal Government in 1940, the Women's National Republican Club returned Mrs. William Henry Hays to its Presidency.

Mrs. Hays succeeded Mrs. Henry R. Caraway a year ago as head of the organization, which has a membership of 4,000. Her report to the election meeting saw Republicans on the march for return to political power and the Club organized to play "an important part in determining the end of the trail and substituting for chaos order and peace."

Plan for Embargo On Japan Arouses Senate Hostility

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Criticism of the Pittman proposal to ban trade with Japan came today from several members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, some of whom declared its enactment probably would lead to war.

The war angle was emphasized by Senator Hiram W. Johnson (R) of California and Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, who expressed outright opposition.

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, on the other hand, supported the proposals. He said he had been considering the idea since Dr. Walter H. Judd, former medical missionary to China, testified the Japanese war machine would be stalled in China if it were not for American supplies.

The Pittman resolution would authorize the President, with 10 days' notice to Congress, to ban any imports from and all but agricultural exports to Japan. The President also could cut off financial credits to Japan.

These actions would be predicated on the theory Japan had violated the Nine-Power Treaty pledging the signers to respect the territorial integrity of China. (In Tokyo, official circles said enactment of the proposal would force Japan farther into the German-Italian lineup.)

Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, who heads the Foreign Relations Committee, said the resolution was designed to answer criticism of his proposal to permit sale of arms to warring nations on a "cash-and-carry" basis.

Opponents of the "cash-and-carry" scheme have contended Japan would benefit from it, as it has ships to transport supplies, while China has not.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Prog.) of Wisconsin, said he would demand action on pending amendments to the neutrality law before the embargo proposal is considered.

Extreme Air-Cooling Assailed by A. M. A.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Making air-cooled public buildings so much lower in temperature in the summer time than the outside atmosphere that they are uncomfortable was criticized today by the Journal of the American Medical Association.

In advertising air-cooling as an attraction, some movie houses and other public places go to an extreme, driving down the thermometer into too much of a drop in contrast with the outdoors.

During hot summer weather, the Journal of the A. M. A. said an indoor temperature of 80 degrees or even 85 with low humidity was comfortable and desirable.

100 Bombers a Month! Martin Demonstrates It

BALTIMORE (AP)—Constructed in eleven weeks "on an emergency basis," a $1,800,000 addition to the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Assembly Plant was completed April 28 to permit an output of 100 bombers a month if needed.

"Skeptics who have questioned whether America could prepare in event of urgent need can properly take reassurance from this notable demonstration," President Glenn L. Martin declared.

The addition, in which construction of Martin attack bombers will be started Monday for the United States and France, showed "in graphic manner what American initiative and skill can accomplish when a job is attacked and carried through on an emergency basis," he added.

Under ordinary circumstances, constructors said, the five acre plant of light steel, concrete and glass, would have been completed in eleven months.

As many as 986 men were employed in three eight hour shifts. While workmen were sweeping up debris, installation of $900,000 in new machinery was begun.

Mr. Martin informed the Army on March 17, in bidding on a new attack bomber, he could deliver 100 a month within 22 months after receiving the contract.

Militant Show to Clinch Unity of Both Americas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The President of Nicaragua will get a preview of the elaborate military reception being arranged for King George and Queen Mary of England.

President Anastasio Somoza will arrive for a visit on May 5, and in his honor there will be a parade of 5,000 soldiers, sailors and marines and 30 tanks. Big guns will roar, and airplanes will fly overhead.

The King and Queen will be given the same show on June 8, with any polishing considered necessary as a result of the first trial.

Officials say the first reception will dramatize the administration campaign for solidarity with Latin America.

Telegraphers Awarded A Dollar and an Hour

NEW YORK (AP)—An arbitration board which has been considering provisions in dispute between the United Press and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union over a renewal of the contract which expired March 31 awarded the telegraphers an increase of one dollar a week in pay and a one-hour reduction in the work week. The board rejected the union's proposal for job security.

Arbitration proceedings of contract renewal with the Associated Press are still in progress.

Telephone Researcher Elected Head Of American Academy of Sciences

Dr. Frank B. Jewett
New President of the National Academy of Sciences

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Dr. Frank B. Jewett of New York, President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, was elected President of the National Academy of Sciences April 26.

Dr. Frederick Wright of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, was re-elected Home Secretary of the organization, and Dr Charles A. Kraus of Brown University, Providence, R. I., and Dr. Alfred N. Richards of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, were elected members of the Council.

Two British natural scientists, Sir Joseph Barcroft of Cambridge University and Sir William Bragg of the Royal Institution, London, and Dr. F. A. Vening Meinesz of the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands, were named new oreign Associates of the Academy.

New members elected were Dr. Gregory Breit of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. Detlev Wulf Bronk and Dr. Merkel Henry Jacobs of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. William Bosworth Castle, Dr. Albert Baird Hastings, and Dr. George Bogdan Kistiakowsky of Harvard University.

Also elected were Dr. Frederick Gardner Cottrell of Research Associates, Inc., former chief of the U. S. Bureau of Mines; Dr. Frederick Parker Gay and Dr. Philip Edward Smith of Columbia University, Dr. Vladimir Nikolaevich Ipatieff of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago; Dr. Zay Jeffries of the General Electric Company, Cleveland; Dr. Donald Forsha Jones of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

Also Dr. Warren Judson Mead of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Dr. Oscar Riddle of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, genetics department, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., and Dr. Hans Schultz of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Japanese Retort To Embargo Hint

TOKYO, April 28 (Friday) (AP)—Official circles today declared Japan would be driven further into the German-Italian lineup if the United States Congress adopted the Pittman resolution to give the President power to impose an embargo on Japan.

"Such action means a complete decision to abandon neutrality by America," an informed source said. "Unquestionably, therefore, it would serve to strengthen Japan's bonds with Germany and Italy."

Government officials withheld comment pending receipt of full information concerning the resolution.

"The Senator must realize America will be unable to escape the consequences of this measure," the same source said. "Such actions always are double-edged and certainly will affect hundreds of thausands of Americans whose livelihood partially or completely is dependent on silk, cotton and other industries."

Stimson: 'Who Dictates?'

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Urging support of a "Stop Arming Japan" Movement, Col Henry L. Stimson says: "A prompt termination of our aid to Japan would serve notice that our economic power is not necessarily at the command" of aggressor nations.

The Secretary of State under former President Hoover, in a message read at a rally held by the city's "Stop Arming Japan" Committee, added such a move "would demonstrate that liberal Democracy is not without that faith and courage which it must have if it is to survive the present crisis."

"We shall have no peace or security without justice," Stimson emphasized, "and we cannot secure justice by supporting its violation."

NLRB Cites Goodyear For 'Unfair Practices'

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board issued a complaint against Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, charging unfair labor practices, including organization of a "flying squadron for strikebreaking purposes."

Hearing on the complaint, brought at request of the United Rubber Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was set for May 22 in Akron.

The big rubber firm was accused of discriminating against 78 Union members, promoting a company union, and "provoking a riot" in Akron, May 26, 1938, when union members suddenly went on strike.

A year ago the union won an NLRB election and was certified as sole bargaining agent for Goodyear's 12,000 employees, but never won a signed agreement.

G. O. P. Views With Pride 40 Cents in the Black

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first of a series of "Republicans on the March" dinners held here, yielded a net profit of 40 cents.

Representative Robert A. Grant of Indiana, who had handled financial arrangements, said: "I am especially happy in this day of deficits to make this report of a balanced budget."

WPA Rolls Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—A cut of 13,740 in the rolls of the Works Progress Administration in New York City during the month of May was announced by Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, local administrator, in a letter to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. This will place the New York City quota for the month at 143,000 workers. The reductions represent a total of 23,969 since April 1.

Corruption Charge Denied by Manton

NEW YORK (AP)—Former United States Circuit Judge Martin T. Manton pleaded innocent today to two conspiracy indictments — the latest in a series accusing him of judicial corruption—and with his head held erect told the court: "I have one request, and that is for a speedy trial."

Three of his co-defendants — William J. Fallon, Forrest W. Davis and George M. Spector — also pleaded innocent. The fourth, John L. Lotsch, pleaded guilty.

Judge Manton resigned the bench some weeks ago amid investigation of accusations by Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, that he had accepted some $400,000 in loans from persons interested in litigation before his court. He stands charged, in indictments pending against him, with having accepted money to influence his decisions as a judge.

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YOU HEAR A LOT of youngsters nowadays complaining about office life — they say there's no excitement in it, that promotion is too slow. Well I wonder where some of our big industrial leaders would be today if they had thought that way. For how many present directors of firms started on the office boy's stool. Personally, I have always found every moment in the office worth while. Certainly the routine jobs, which you do in your youth, like filing, referencing and the post, don't demand much action. But later on, when you get more responsibility, shrewdness and business acumen may mean the saving, or making, of hundreds of pounds to your firm.

ONE RULE I have always followed, which I would recommend to any youngster starting a business career, is to dress smartly. In business life clothes become part of your personality, and definitely add to your chances of success. I have found The Fifty Shilling Tailors just the right people for my style of clothes and for my pocket. In the office, I usually wear dark and formally cut suits — these are one of the specialities of The Fifty Shilling Tailors. I find them just as good for week-end and holiday clothes; for example, their two-piece light weight suits, grey flannels and sports jackets. The great thing about Rational Tailoring to me is that I get well cut long-wearing clothes in keeping with my position.

★ ★ ★ *In the right hand picture our office friend is wearing a pair of West of England flannel trousers and one of our many sports coat styles. This one is in tweed, has three roomy patch pockets outside, and a half belt at the back. You can get it in dozens of dashing patterns just right for the bright days which are coming.*

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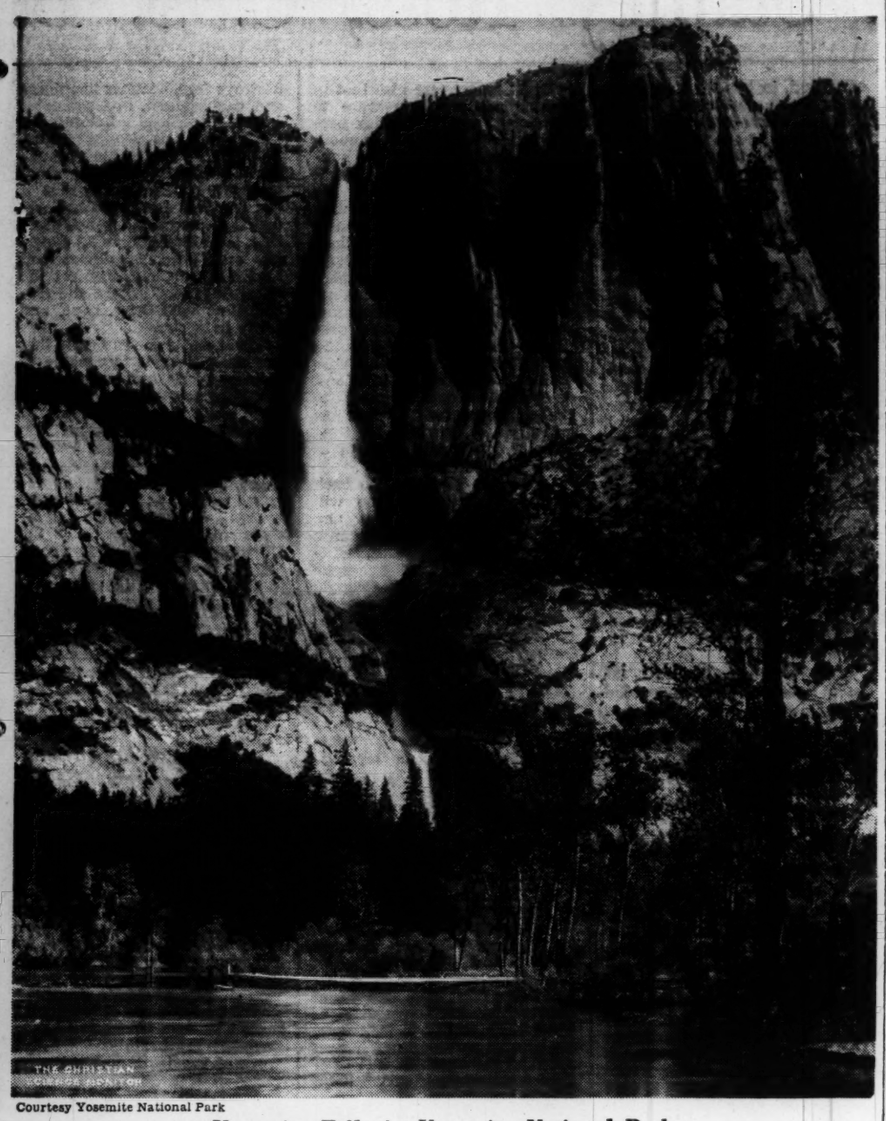

Courtesy Yosemite National Park

Yosemite Falls in Yosemite National Park

The Upper Yosemite Falls drops 1,430 feet, while just below it the Lower Yosemite sends its torrent down for 320 more feet

Visitors to Yosemite Thrilled by Its Heights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Yosemite National Park

If things of great heights fascinate you as they do me, then, of course, you'll come again and again to Yosemite National Park. The trees, the mountains, and the waterfalls are so lofty that one almost need be an acrobat to obtain a good view of them.

When I first saw that towering rock giant, El Capitan, I kept looking up-up-up— What height! Some 4,892 feet from the valley floor.

From my vantage point I could see Half Dome, mythical stone Indian. Dominating the entire park with his massive bulk, sturdy arms on hips, Half Dome peers down at you with defiance—perhaps a challenge to reach him. Here too, you'll see Cathedral Spires rising as twin pinnacles over the rim of the valley across from El Capitan and other rock formations of unusual sizes and shapes.

After you've feasted upon the rock formations pay your respects to the Grizzly Giant—one of the giant Sequoias in the Mariposa Grove. This fellow is 3,800 years old, and before the wind and fire started to whittle him down a few thousand years ago he must have stood 400 feet high. Today the best the Grizzly Giant can stretch his finger tips is 209 feet. He isn't the tallest in the Grove, but you don't question the sovereignty of this gnarled veteran.

Mark Twain is here too, 331 feet from ground to tip, with a humorous droop in his lower branches Then there are the Three Graces, with nearby the proud protecting Bachelor.

* * *

Like a mammoth but docile creature wanting to play leapfrog is the Wawona Tunnel Tree. Between, the many-toed feet—through a hole eight feet wide dug out by rangers in 1881—goes our big bus, with room to spare.

These huge redwoods stand alone. There are some 600 of them in the Mariposa grove, yet each one, by its size of course, but also because of its statuesqueness, its dignified grace, seems set apart from the surrounding trees, large as they are.

Playing tag with reckless abandon along the rim, after pouring down from greater heights, to dash eventually in sprays of blue-white foam to the valley floor, many gay little streams add their bit to the Yosemite folklore. Eight waterfalls, like eight super-sprites bent on disturbing the dignity of this giant world, chase each other down the sheer walls, singing and laughing and throwing their misty arms about the rocks and trees.

Niagara, wide and awesome as it is, would be dwarfed here. Ribbon Falls, for example, just jumps out and falls straight down for a total of 1,612 feet, 10 times as far as Niagara. In the Spring, they say, when the waters from melting snows in the high Sierras come tumbling this way the ground in the valley half a mile from the bottom of this fall, trembles in ecstasy at the sight.

The Upper Yosemite Falls drops 1,430 feet, while just below it the Lower Yosemite ends its crystal torrent down for 320 more feet. Counting the cascades in between these two the total drop is 2,565 feet.

Modest, as her name implies, is Bridalveil. Her white veil drops only 827 feet, but she has an advantage over her sisters with a vast panoramic background of rugged granite, and an unobstructed view for miles down the valley. She seems to appreciate the fact that the guests of the valley usually see her first, and retiring as she is, she manages to make the most of the sparkling watery cloud which rises gently from around her feet in a most attention-compelling manner.

* * *

Facts About Big Trees—One Big Tree may produce a million seeds in a year. . . . Big Trees are in "flower" between February and April. . . . One Big Tree may weigh as much as 6,000 tons. . . . The root system of a Big Tree may spread over an area of between two and three acres. . . . They are named Sequoia in honor of Sequo-yah, a Cherokee Indian who completed an alphabet for his people in 1821. . . . The first thing men did after discovery of these Big Trees was to cut down one of the finest. The stump was converted into a dance-pavillion, and the trunk was made into a bowling-alley. . . . The Mariposa Grove was discovered by Galen Clark, 1857.

A Little Shadow Of White House?

WASHINGTON (AP)—The capital may get a "Little White House"—an office building to house overflow activities of the White House staff, which is being enlarged by President Roosevelt's reorganization plans.

Officials said that no location has been considered for the building, in case one is decided on.

The White House staff now numbers 290, including about 65 police who use little office space. But the President's first reorganization plan, which will be effective unless Congress vetoes it in 60 days, attaches to the White House staff hundreds of workers in the Budget Bureau, National Resources Committee, and Central Statistical Board.

The reorganization bill also authorized the President to appoint six $10,000-a-year executive assistants, for whom no room is available in the present White House offices.

At first rooms will be taken across the street in the State Department building.

Red Cross Urged to Aid Civilians in Air Raids

WASHINGTON (AP)—Delegates from the Nation's Red Cross chapters urged their national organization to seek means for protecting civilians against air raids.

The Red Cross Convention, in its closing session, voted approval of International Red Cross appeals for agreements to prevent or so restrict bombing from the air as to safeguard lives of women, children and aged civilians, and to arrange evacuation of women and children from endangered areas under Red Cross protection.

Argentina Stirred by Reports Of Naziism in Patagonian Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Nationalist thought here has been directed towards the far southern territories in Patagonia since these were given international publicity through the investigation ordered by President Ortiz into alleged illegal German Nazi activities. Chileans, who share the ownership of this part of the continent which converges on the Magellan Straits, are also directing their thoughts in the same direction.

Patagonia consists of something like 300,000 square miles and, apart from the coastal fringe of ports and freezers, is what German agents are alleged to have described it—a "no man's land." There are not more than 100,000 inhabitants of this vast territory, whence annual protests, in some shape or form, are sent to Buenos Aires and Santiago of the complete lack of official interest in its development. The wool and frozen meat trade, averaging $30,000,000 yearly, is nearly all with Great Britain, though Germany and Japan have lately become interested in the wool.

Typical Comment

Whatever the results of the investigation may be, there is not one Argentine who considers that a German territorial conquest is possible in this sphere—not for the present at least. It is noteworthy, however, that La Nacion, one of the most conservative of daily newspapers, admitted editorially that the date may not be far off when the progress of transportation might permit depredations similar to those which have occurred in Asia and Africa. This, a typical and not an isolated comment, represents an appreciable advance from the previous Argentine position which precluded a more active Pan American defense policy at Lima.

Yet it would be mistaken to presume that Argentina is anxious to revise its attitude towards continental security, as has been suggested in Brazil and Peru and even in the United States. There is no evidence that the Government of the Casa Rosada will treat the case at issue, no matter how serious the judicial investigation may prove it to be, on anything but strictly national or bilateral lines. The issue is between two governments.

The exchange of notes which has already taken place—especially the dignified reply of Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo to the German Embassy—reveals that Argentina can take care of its own interests. But it is its own problem and the sensational treatment of the affair by a section of the national press should not encourage the interpretation that the Ortiz Government is interested in the continental aspect.

While the authenticity of the documents reproduced photographically in a local newspaper is being investigated there has been widespread activity on the part of the police in raiding German community centers. Schools, clubs, bars and private residences have been searched in Buenos Aires, Bahia Blanca, Comodoro Rivadavia, Cordoba and a host of other places. Actually, nothing new has been discovered.

Community Schools

Most Argentines knew there were community schools where Hitler had prior ranking, that members of German firms were forced to subscribe to Nazi relief and rearmament funds and that agents of the Jugenbund were active in organizing resident Germans on lines suggested from Berlin.

According to the Germanic Union of Argentina there are approximately 240,000 persons of German blood in this country. It would not be easy to curtail activities of a foreign community of this size, even if the Argentine Government so desired, but a determined effort has been commenced to see that the private schools turn out satisfactory Argentine citizens.

The number of German residents in Patagonia, in proportion to other foreigners and to the Argentines themselves, is negligible. There may be espionage centers. They existed during the 1914-18 war, as the British discovered when searching for German cruisers before and after the Battle of the Falkland Isles.

Argentines, however, are profiting by the latest "affair" to concentrate on what is their main Patagonian problem — occupation and population. A "Patagonian year" is being talked of—a supreme national effort to awaken officials to the value of a vast and partially-abandoned territory.

Political Peace Is Promoted By Cardenas Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A tour of the northern states for the purpose of fostering political peace is being made by President Cardenas and members of his Cabinet. The President is not expected to return to Mexico City until some time in May, and will visit the States of San Luis Potosi, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, Chihuahua, Sonora, and the territory of Lower California.

Speeches made during his first stop at San Luis Potosi reveal the objectives of his tour. In this capital, which less than a year ago was the center of the Cedillo rebellion, there recently has been intensive political agitation, and the President warned the citizens not to repeat the mistakes of the past, but to conduct their political affairs with calm and tolerance for the rights of the opposition.

He repeated his assurances that the coming presidential election, which is the center of the current unrest here, will offer freedom to every group to declare itself, unhampered. He urged, however, indirect support of candidates with a liberal program in admonishing the voters not to desert the programs or the men who have worked for their benefit.

Pilot in Crash Loses Certificate

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Authority revoked the airline pilot certificate of Charles B. Stead, veteran pilot who had been charged by the Authority with responsibility for the loss of an airliner off Point Reyes, Calif., last Nov. 29.

At the same time the Authority restored the dispatchers' certificates of Thomas P. van Sciever and Philip S. Showalter, United Air Lines dispatchers at Oakland. Their certificates had been suspended during the inquiry, but the CAA cleared them of any failure to perform their duties adequately.

The Authority dismissed all of the exceptions filed in behalf of Mr. Stead. He insisted that faulty radio reception was responsible for his failure to reach Oakland.

Stead and one passenger were rescued after the plane made a forced landing. Three passengers and two members of the crew lost their lives.

Gandhi Ready to Fast Until the Last If Europe Goes to War

LONDON, April 28 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi was quoted by Exchange Telegraph, a British news agency, today as threatening to fast in the event of European war.

The Indian leader said in a message to the world, the agency reported:

"I shall die for peace. . . . I am quite capable of fasting unto death to prevent western humanity from embarking on suicide on a scale hitherto unknown in the history of the world."

Czech Consular Service Intact Throughout World

TORONTO (CP)—Capt. H. A. van Wart, Czecho-Slovakia's consul in Toronto, told a service club that his country's consular service throughout the world "remains intact pending resumption of independence."

He said that most Czechs retained hope of regaining membership among the world's democracies although the country had been taken over by Germany. "Our people are accepting the situation philosophically, content to withstand the long pull," Mr. van Wart said. "The time is coming when democracy will rule again."

Bonneville Power Network Serves Two Thirds of Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Power from Bonneville Dam on the Columbia River will be ready to serve nearly two-thirds of Oregon's plus-million population through a spreading network of lines and substations by autumn, according to Charles E. Carey, Acting Administrator.

Already prepared to handle Bonneville power is Eugene, southern terminus of the 110,000-volt line from North Portland. Along the route Canby and Monmouth have requested Bonneville power as soon as possible, while Salem, Albany, Corvallis, Monmouth, Woodburn, Junction City, Harrisburg, and smaller communities have evidenced interest in gaining power outlets.

"Finger lines" will be built from the main Portland-Eugene line to serve these communities when they are ready to distribute the power, Mr. Carey said. At Eugene will be built a control house for installation of three transformers to aid in governing the power flow.

It has been estimated that at least $120,933 will be spent for labor in the construction of the 128 circuit miles included in this line. More than 51,000 insulators and 2,759,500 feet of cable will be needed. The line is strung on cedar poles. Substations planned besides the one at Eugene are Oregon City, West Salem, and Albany. Tower excavations have been started under contract and it is anticipated 50 poles a day will be erected along the southern section of the line.

Before power reaches Willamette Valley communities, however, the "backbone line" of 220,000 volts must be completed from Bonneville to Ampere, major power substation site near Vancouver, Wash. This work is scheduled for completion by early autumn as is the string of major towers which will bring the lines across the Columbia and the Willamette Rivers to North Portland and then down the circuit to Eugene.

Three huge transformers, costing $384,099, will be installed at Ampere to cut the force of the 220,000-volt current to the 110,000-volt circuits down the Willamette Valley and into southwestern Washington areas.

Mrs. Lindbergh Arrives

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh and her two sons, Jon and Land, returned to their homeland aboard the French liner Champlain. An automobile met them at the dock when they landed and, under police escort, they were driven to the estate of Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, at Englewood, N. J.

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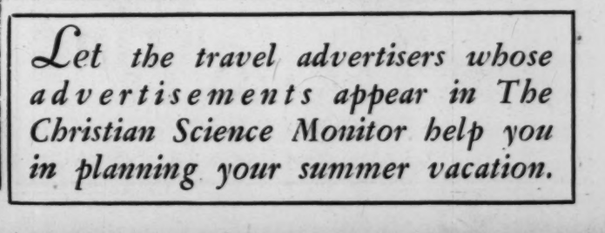

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Lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B.

Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Unlimited Possibilities," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Morrison, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

You are the very welcome guests of The Mother Church, and we are glad that so many of you have accepted our invitation to come and hear a lecture on Christian Science.

This occasion offers to each one of us an opportunity to lay aside problems and prejudices, animosities (if there are any), personal desires, and burdens, and with a quiet heart and open mind to listen to the message of Truth and Love which has been prepared for us.

This message, which is entitled "Christian Science: Its Unlimited Possibilities," will tell us something of the power of Spirit, Principle, and of the infinite goodness of God and the kingdom of His Love.

When we shall have listened in quietude of heart and expectancy of good, with burdens laid aside, we may find that we need not take up those burdens again, but in their place may bear away a song of freedom and joy, a quickened sense of the presence and power of divine Mind, an ever-available and omnipotent God. We may find our vision clarified, our motives purified, our good purposes strengthened, our joy stabilized, and our prayer answered.

We owe the privilege of this gracious hour to the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, who in her great wisdom and love for humanity established the Board of Lectureship of this Church.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

My friends, would you like to know how to be free from fear and worry? Would you like to know how to be well and happy? Would you like to know how to be sure that all is well with your family, your friends, and your neighbor? More important still, would you like to know how surely to "Acquaint now thyself with him, (God) and be at peace"? Of course you would, even while an unspiritual point of view may be arguing that all this would be an impossible attainment outside of heaven; impossible, that is to say, prior to the change called death.

Divine Law Always Available

Ah! but it is not an impossible attainment. There is a way, and it is the purpose of these lectures on Christian Science to make it plain. Does mathematical law, for example, place any obstructions, either here or hereafter, in the path of those who would scale the heights of numerical achievement? Does mathematics teach that there will be anything possible in the hereafter that is not possible now? Certainly not! One need only to bring enough alertness, obedience, and application to bear in order to prove this to be true. The same rule holds good with reference to the demonstration of divine law, which is the law of unlimited possibilities to all who progressively respond to its sacred, its imperative demands.

In other words, Christian Science has come to show mankind that divine law is the law of health, joy, and blessedness to present human experience. It has come to show that, in view of the divine ever-presence, there is as much good available to us today as there was yesterday and as there will be tomorrow. Yea, it has come to show that, if it will be possible for us to do God's will in the future, it is possible for us to do it now. Accordingly, it can no longer be truthfully said by anyone, who is willing prayerfully to turn to divine law for help, that he is as one "having no hope, and without God in the world."

Contrary to common belief, there is no mystery about Christian Science healing. Anyone can understand it. The clearer one senses its unlabored simplicity, the easier it is for him to utilize its divine Principle. Through this Principle, the healing power of God becomes available to all as certainly as it was to those Biblical characters whose lives we contemplate with admiration and reverence. Surely, "God is no respecter of persons"! He loves you and me as impartially as He loved them. The great difference between them and us is due, not to divine favoritism, but to the fact that they both recognized that God loved them and prayerfully rejoiced in it; whereas we do not. We are inclined rather to look to the future in which to utilize the law of ever-present Love; whereas they knew, in words of Paul, that "now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

Spiritual Discovery

You and I are living in times of thrilling adventure and amazing discovery. We are living in what is commonly referred to as a scientific, inventive age. Knowledge of physical science, for example, is rapidly enlarging. Recognizing that whatever is valuable must first be useful, our tendency, as practically-minded people, is to reduce everything to a workable basis. In addition to the older systems such as mathematics, astronomy, architecture, navigation, and chemistry, we now have the science of electricity, engineering, physics, geology, acoustics, mineralogy, aeronautics, and so on, to mention only a few.

In view of this world-wide tendency to reduce human modes to a systematic, workable basis, should we not be prepared to welcome the very Science of Life, the Science of being, or Christian Science? Not long hence, the world at large, still judging (reasoning), according to the appearance, will wake to the fact that Mary Baker Eddy has not only founded and led a great religious movement, but that she has accomplished, in the realm of spiritual discovery, that which entitles her to pre-eminence amongst the scientifically great of all ages. She has made it possible for all who will to judge righteous judgment. That is to say, she has made it possible for all who will to reason in terms of reality and to heal by the spiritual power which it imparts.

Columbus believed there were undiscovered lands beyond the sea. Galileo believed there was a basic law governing the stellar system. Newton believed there was an invariable law which caused the apple to fall. Watt believed there was a law by which steam could be converted into motive power. Franklin believed there was a law of relationship between lightning and electricity. Marconi believed there was a law by which messages could be transmitted without the use of wires. And Mary Baker Eddy believed there was a divine law governing in perfect harmony the real or spiritual universe including individual, impersonal spiritual man. She believed that, if invoked in meekness and love, this divine law would bring about health, happiness, peace, and a more abundant life in present human experience. All these discoverers searched and found, after which they no longer believed; they knew.

Unlike all others, however, Mrs. Eddy's discovery transcended the realm of sight and sound. It lifted her consciousness above the dream of time into eternity, and beyond the sense of space into infinity. She learned that the divine Principle, starting point, or working basis of Christian healing was the absolute truth about God, man and the universe, namely, infinite good or present spiritual perfection. She saw that what the Bible refers to as creation having taken place in six days, was simply the author's highly figurative, typically Oriental way of saying that self-existent Truth or divine reality dawns upon individual human consciousness—sometimes slow, sometimes fast—in six periods of spiritual unfoldment, the seventh day symbolizing ascension, or consciousness rising entirely above matter or material belief, into the allness and everywhereness of Spirit.

Writing on page 520 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says, "The numerals of infinity, called *seven days*, can never be reckoned according to the calendar of time. These days will appear as mortality disappears, and they will reveal eternity, newness of Life, in which all sense of error forever disappears and thought accepts the divine infinite calculus."

Revelation, Not Creation

Creation, then, is really revelation. It is the progressive dawning of the light of ever-present good upon your consciousness and mine until the mental darkness disappears entirely, even as material darkness recedes and finally disappears before the light of day. The veil, be it understood, is not on God; it seems to be on us. It is a symbol of human ignorance, "which vail is done away in Christ," Truth. In other words, when self-existent Truth, infinite Spirit, or divine Mind, fully dawns upon so-called human consciousness, all ignorance, material belief, or error is dispelled or "done away." Then one becomes aware of a universe in which fear, selfishness, and competition, envy, hatred, and jealousy, war, bloodshed, and death are unknown; a universe created and governed in perfect harmony and impartiality by divine Principle, Love.

To illustrate: Some time ago, a mother was startled by the terrified cries of her little daughter. She hurried downstairs and learned that the child had opened a door leading to the darkened living room, had looked in, and believed she had seen things that frightened her. The mother calmly entered the room, drew back the curtains, and rolled up the shades, flooding the room with the early morning light. Looking about, she saw that she was alone; that all the furniture was in its place; and that the room in every other respect presented its usual harmonious aspects. She then called the little girl. The child tiptoed to the door, cautiously looked in, and recognized that her fears were groundless. Soon she was undisturbed and happily at play.

Now, is not the attitude of all mankind similar to that of the little girl? Are they not believing fearfully that they are living in a discordant material world and are the more or less helpless victims of fear and worry, sickness and temptation, unemployment and want, discouragement and failure, disaster and death? But, thanks to the enlightenment which Christian Science imparts, we are learning that it is all a mistake. We are learning that our suffering has been due wholly to a finite sense of the infinite. The Scripture puts it in the following words: "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." Instead of admitting that we are afraid of this, that, and the other thing, we can now truthfully say: "Thank God, I am not afraid. I know that all that is real is spiritual, harmless, and good. I know that all is well."

Science of Healing

No doubt everyone in this audience will admit that only the possible has ever been accomplished, and that whatever has been accomplished once can be accomplished again. The sole condition is the knowing how. Christian Science declares that, because the teaching and practice of Jesus were in full accord with divine law, there must be a Science of Christianity or Christian Science; there must be a way, by following which, others can do what Jesus did. Referring to the universal, eternal nature of his teaching, Jesus said, "My doctrine is not mine, but his that sent me. If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."

"But," someone may be asking, "how can we be sure that Christian Science is in accord with the teaching and practice of Jesus?" To this question Christian Science replies that the truth taught by Jesus is demonstrable. It is as capable of healing today as it was then. Jesus, be it understood, did not use drugs, surgery, diet, nor other material means, nor did he recommend them to others. Nevertheless, he healed by a process that was evidently unfailing. All sorts of diseases yielded quickly to his method of treatment. Even those who were born blind, deaf, dumb, and physically deformed, found themselves restored to a normal state as the result of his loving influence. Moreover, he declared that this evidence of healing power was the sign by which his true followers would always be known.

Although Christian Scientists are not so presumptuous as to believe that they have reached the exalted spiritual status of Jesus, they are compelled, nevertheless, according to the Master's own words, to admit that it is possible through meekness, obedience, and love. If it were not possible, why did Jesus declare that we must do the works that he did and, in time to come, "greater works"? Was the most loving of men so unloving as to issue a commandment that could not be obeyed? Here, then, is the yardstick—spiritual healing—with which to determine whether Christian Science corresponds with the Christianity of Jesus.

Then the question naturally arises, "How did Jesus heal the sick?" Some may answer that it was because he was divine. But this would not explain how his immediate followers and the early Christians for at least two and a half centuries successfully invoked this healing power. Were they also divine? Our great teacher never claimed that the son of Mary was the ideal man. None other than the incorporeal, inorganic, spiritual idea is the "only begotten Son of God," the only type of man whom Spirit creates. It was the Master's mission to reveal God's image and likeness. In order to make plain his position, Jesus referred to himself as "a man that hath told you the truth, which I have heard of God."

Therefore, in order to be accounted true, Christian teaching must be demonstrable. If unable to endure this test, one's religious beliefs are obviously in conflict with Truth. To say that there is no Science of Christianity is the same as saying that Christianity is a false teaching. But Christian Science declares that, because Jesus' healings were clearly in accord with divine law, similar results will follow whenever others are willing, like the Master, to conform their lives to the requirements of that law. It is highly important, therefore, that mankind should acquaint themselves with this law of infinite Spirit, learn how to apply it, and prove its efficacy in their own and others' lives.

Perfect God, Perfect Man

Obviously, that which is the effect of Spirit or divine Mind must be spiritual and not material. It must be more undimensional, imponderable, and unconfined than light, sound, and radio waves. It cannot be seen, measured, nor weighed. It recognizes no barriers. It is unlimited. For these reasons, spiritual existence is immune to sin, disease, and death. It is beyond the reach of accidents. Nothing has ever happened to it, and nothing ever will. On the other hand, that which is unlike Spirit, namely, mortality, is untrue. Its experiences are sense illusions. It must therefore be relegated to the realm of unreality. Is not this pure monotheism? Is not this in keeping with the infinity of Spirit? Is not the allness and oneness of divine Mind, God, the very basis of Christianity? Jesus said, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing."

What, then, is matter, evil, or error? It is collective material-mindedness externalizing itself in a suppositional material world. Hence, with the dissolution of material-mindedness, the suppositional world will disappear, even as the belief in a flat earth was dispelled by the truth that the earth is round. Did the flat earth become round? No; for the earth had always been round. Where did the flat earth go? Nowhere; for it never existed. The only change that took place was a change in the human point of view. Where, then, will matter, evil, or error go? Nowhere; for it does not exist. The only thing we need to understand about it is its unreality, its nothingness, its nowhereness. When Jesus recognized this fully, he disappeared as an earthly personality. He did not die out of flesh, blood, and bones, however. By consciously abiding in Spirit, he overcame entirely the belief of an existence apart from God.

During those Middle Ages, when the earth was believed to be flat, God, Truth, was supposed to be aware of the error that the earth is flat. Similarly, because mankind, as a whole, believes the universe to be material, infinite Spirit, or God, is supposed to be aware of the error that the universe and man are material. Christian Science, however, differentiates between what God knows and what mortals believe. It declares that what God knows is spiritual and real, and that what mortals believe is material and unreal. When Paul wrote that "the things which are seen are temporal," but that "the things which are not seen are eternal," he reached the inevitable conclusion; for if God is infinite Spirit, the real universe must be spiritual, and not material. Even natural scientists, such as Jeans and Eddington, Millikan and Compton, are helping to dispel the error that presupposes a material universe and a material, mortal, personal man.

Worshiping God as infinite Spirit or Mind, and tenderly looking upon the true selfhood of all as spiritual instead of material, immaterializes the human mind and empowers one to heal by spiritual means. This was the basis of the Master's uniformly successful practice. Referring to this method on pages 476 and 477 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick. Thus Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is intact, universal, and that man is pure and holy."

Christian Science Unique

All of which should help to make clear what I mean when I say that Christian Science is the only religious and medical system known to men that does not presume to do something with, to, or for matter. Instead of trying to make bad matter good, sick matter well, old matter young, unemployed matter employed, and dead matter alive, Christian Science declares, in view of Mind's allness and everywhereness, that man, the idea, image and likeness, or reflection of divine Mind, God, has nothing whatever to do with matter either one way or the other. It declares that man is like God, incorporeal, inorganic, spiritual; hence, always above and beyond the reach of discord and disease, always safe.

Now, all of us need to understand clearly that fear and worry, wrongdoing and sickness, unemployment and want, discouragement and failure, disaster and death—all evil—are associated, not with your real self, but with a material, corporeal, bodily sense of existence claiming to be you, which sense must be unreal if, as the Bible tells us, God is true and material sense a liar. Accordingly, our fundamental need is never the getting of material health, happiness, home, friends, employment, money, and so on, but the giving up of the belief that man is either good or bad, sick or well, poor or prosperous, alive or dead, in matter or a material body.

In other words, the human body expresses a material or mortal belief; hence, the only way to deprive this universal, mesmeric belief—commonly referred to as material law—of a subject, object, or victim, is to immaterialize, spiritualize, or purify so-called human consciousness. It must have been this process that preserved unharmed the Hebrew boys in the flames of the Babylonian furnace, protected Daniel in the den of lions, took Jesus unseen through the midst of the mob, and liberated Paul and Silas from prison.

The moment one recognizes that man, as God's image and likeness, is not a mortal with either good or bad bodily parts, but the invisible, impersonal, impalpable idea of divine Mind, God, he will find his prayers answered and his human needs supplied, whatever they may seem to be. Truthfully, it can be said that the less we try to be well in matter, the less we shall be liable to sickness in matter. In this way, we shall begin to realize our fondest hopes. The Scripture reads, "No good thing will he [God] withhold from them that walk uprightly"; that is, from them that think and live above a selfish, personal, bodily sense of existence.

Allness Of Spirit

This practice of trying to change discordant matter into harmonious matter, when the truth is that there is no matter, hinders instead of helps those who are in need of healing. God, Spirit, Mind, made you spiritual and perfect; hence spiritual and perfect you will always be, sense testimony and human experience to the contrary notwithstanding. This unity of cause and effect, God and man, divine Principle and idea, must always be the basis of one's prayers or treatments in order to demonstrate in human experience true Christian Science healing.

Can there be infinity of Spirit and something else? Can there be allness of good and something besides? If we accept the allness and everywhereness of Spirit, we must—in order to be logical and consistent—admit that neither the first electron of energy, nor the first atom of matter, nor the first mortal or Adam-man has ever really appeared. Why, then, should there be any further mystery about human discord? Is it not due simply to the supposed denial of Truth—to the supposed denial of the allness of God? And why should there be any further mystery about heaven or harmony? Is it not simply the appearing to human consciousness of ever-present good or present spiritual perfection?

Several months ago, for example, a young man who had been out of employment for quite a while called upon a Christian Science practitioner for help. The practitioner said: "You say that God is Spirit and that God is infinite, and yet you say that here is a young man out of employment and otherwise in distress. Isn't that the same as saying there is something else than, or in addition to, allness of Spirit? Do we not live and move and have our being in infinite Spirit, not as mortals, but as divine ideas?" He admitted that we do. "Isn't a material, bodily personality, either employed or unemployed, a belief in something besides the everywhereness of Spirit?" He admitted that it was.

Then the practitioner asked the young man how one would have to proceed, according to the foregoing, in order to find employment. The answer, in effect, was that he would have to look upon himself as an impersonal, all-sufficient, spiritual idea, instead of an isolated material personality believing himself to be out of employment. Well, that young man left the practitioner's office and, in less than an hour, called on the telephone to say that, just as though a hand were leading him, he had gone straight to a particular place, applied for a job, and had been assigned to the type of work for which he was best fitted. He has been steadily employed ever since.

As soon as that young man was prepared to lift his thought above a supposed mortal struggling for a livelihood and to recognize his true self as an impersonal, divine idea or individual spiritual awareness, maintained and sustained in perpetual unity with divine Mind, God, his problem was solved. Unresistingly casting his burdened sense upon the ocean of infinite Love, he was willing that it should carry him where it would; he was willing to leave results entirely to God's unfailing law of adjustment. The human effect was the same as if infinite Love had been aware of his finite need and had quickly supplied it.

Mortal Mind Unreal

Now, everyone will admit that he is never really where the nightdream says he is, and that he is not doing the things it says he is doing. Similarly, Christian Science reveals that man is never where the daydream of material sense says he is, and that he is not doing the things it says he is doing. Dwelling forever an idea in divine Mind, man (your true self) is experiencing only infinite good at all times. In infinite Mind, there are no mortals, either asleep or awake, nor any mortal experiences. Therefore, what so-called mortals seem to need is not to be healed or saved from realities calling themselves sin, sickness, and death, but in the light of God's allness, to demonstrate the unreality of material sense. This is all that God requires of mankind. As a reward for our obedience, we shall find ourselves experiencing humanly an unfolding sense of health, happiness, and freedom.

According to all this, it should be clear to us that the practice of Christian Science healing is wholly spiritual. It is the effect of Truth or divine Principle upon so-called human consciousness, and not the action of one human mind upon another human mind. Christian Science has no relation to will power, mental suggestion, or hypnotism. It is infinite Mind appearing, and material, finite, personal belief disappearing. For this reason, only those who are reconciled to the living of honest, upright, unselfish lives can hope to demonstrate for themselves and others the healing and saving power of Christian Science. Since the human body is the effect of the so-called human mind, whatever spiritualizes human consciousness inevitably improves the body.

Some time ago, for example, a woman who was suffering from a malignant growth called upon a Christian Science practitioner for help. Recognizing, through spiritual insight and observation, that the sufferer was willfully inclined and the slave of a degrading habit, the practitioner enlisted the woman's enthusiastic co-operation in overcoming these errors, teaching her how effectually to say "No" to self-will and self-indulgence. Within a comparatively short time, the willful disposition gave way to kindness and the harmful habit to moral courage and strength. Soon, the malignant growth dried up and disappeared without trace. Referring to the modus operandi of spiritual healing, Paul wrote: "Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

In other words, Christian Science is a reasonable, logical, understandable explanation of Scriptural healing. Through it, the teaching of the Master becomes a demonstrable Science, and Jesus is accorded his rightful place as the most loving, the most scientific, and the most triumphant man that ever walked the earth. So consistently did Jesus think and live in obedience to the law of Truth and Love that his practice was uniformly successful. The power to heal was always transmitted through him because his life was always in harmony with the divine source of power, which is God. According to available records he did not lose a case. Through the Bible, studied in the light which Science and Health throws upon its sacred pages, Mrs. Eddy is showing how others may follow the Master's healing example.

No Ideal Location

Now let us suppose—by way of illustration — that tomorrow morning the newspapers and radios should announce that a place had been discovered where everyone could, for the effort, enjoy health, happiness, and plenty. What would happen? Before nightfall, it would probably set in motion the greatest migration of mortals that the world had ever witnessed. All conceivable means of transportation would be pressed into service. It is safe to assume that highways and railroads, steamship and air lines, would be taxed to their utmost. Millions of pilgrims, here and abroad, would probably be joyfully on their way to the land of unlimited promise.

Notwithstanding all this, however, let us suppose also that in your community you were to encounter from day to day persons who should complain about their lack of health, lack of happiness, and lack of supply. What would be your reaction? No doubt you would wonder why they were not either on their way to the place where their needs would be met, or at least preparing to go. No doubt there would be, in your opinion, no valid excuse for complaining, provided it were humanly possible for them to go. Not even the most cherished beliefs or customs—whether racial, religious, or medical—would warrant depriving themselves of the immeasurable benefits awaiting them. On this point, most of us are probably in agreement.

Obviously, however, no such wholly satisfying location will ever be found on this or any other planet. And why? Because a mere location, in itself, is incapable of making everyone happy. If it were, its effect would be uniform. All would react to it identically. Complete satisfaction, however, is heaven, and heaven is inward instead of outward, spiritual instead of material. It is a life to be lived instead of a place to be located. It is found only when and where there is practicable awareness of God's ever-present, impartial goodness and love.

The Scriptures tell us that when Moses looked for God in a particular locality, God told him that the place where he stood was holy ground; and, when Jesus was asked in what manner the kingdom of God should come, he said in effect (1) that it could not be seen; (2) that it was neither here nor there in matter; and (3) that it was within instead of without. By this Jesus must have meant that heaven or harmony depends upon one's ability to look upon his present surroundings from a spiritual and unselfish, instead of from a material and selfish, point of view.

Harmony Is Heaven

Heaven, then, is not a place to which we may go and find harmony awaiting us. It is gained only by opening our hearts and minds to the ever-presence of Truth and Love, and living in accordance therewith. This may be done in any place and at any moment. Probably the beloved John one day believed that heaven was in a particular locality; but later on he saw clearly that heaven was awareness of the divine ever-presence, filling all space and being fulfilled in the lives of men. Writing in the book of Revelation, John refers to "a new heaven and a new earth," evidently meaning that he had attained a newer, truer, and more loving outlook upon life.

Doubtless some of us will recall the story about a man who one day set out to find the temple of fame. Believing it to be on the summit of a far-off mountain, he spent years reaching his destination, only to learn that the temple of fame was to be found in the midst of the valley whence he came. Similarly, it may be that many of us have sought a distant heaven, only to learn eventually that heaven is not to be found by going somewhere, whether here or hereafter, but by being practicably truthful, watchful, and loving wherever we are, in the everyday walks of life.

And so I repeat that no ideal location will ever be found in the realm of matter or, more accurately speaking, the realm of material belief; for matter has no reality, presence, nor power apart from belief. Nevertheless, there is a way by which we can realize our fondest earthly hopes and—wonder of wonders!—we can accomplish it without so much as changing our location. We can stay right where we are and, through the teaching of Christian Science, change our point of view from a material to a spiritual, from a harsh and selfish to a helpful and loving, basis. Through this change, we can learn how to heal the sick, overcome lack, and destroy for ourselves and others the indulgence of false appetite and other phases of wrongdoing.

This reflection of divine Love is the power which resolves all things into harmony. It brings plenty out of poverty, sweetness out of bitterness, loveliness out of deformity, and light out of darkness. He who is truly loving is never in want, whether of health, happiness, home, friends, employment, or money. By thinking lovingly, speaking lovingly, and acting lovingly, his every need is supplied. He who loves, harms no one. He is the friend of all mankind. To him the way of the cross (obedience to Truth and Love) is the path to peace, and its reward is the crown of rejoicing.

No truer and more illuminating lines have ever been written than those which will be found on page 248 of Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy says, "Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear."

Beliefs Versus Needs

Evidences of healing by spiritual means have become so widespread that most observing persons will now admit that Christian Science, rightly understood, destroys fear, bestows happiness and contentment, and promotes compassion and helpfulness. They will admit also that Christian Science is capable of making healthy and strong those who are hopelessly ill; that it can set free those who are addicted to narcotics, alcohol, nicotine, and other enslaving drugs; and that it can make discordant homes harmonious, comfort the sorrowing, and inspire the discouraged with new hope and fresh initiative.

This is the same as saying that Christian Science is capable of solving every human problem, including the problem that may seem to be yours, whether it be physical, moral, or financial. On this account, Christian Science should appeal favorably to everyone. That many are responding to its compassionate appeal is evident in the world-wide and rapid growth of the Christian Science movement. "But," someone may be saying, "why does not *everyone* respond to it? If what you say is true, why does not the whole world eagerly embrace its teaching?" To those unacquainted with the carnal mind's antagonism to spiritual truth, these are hard questions. Only Christian Science can answer them satisfactorily.

No doubt, all professing Christians believe that, if they had lived in the days of Jesus, they would have unhesitatingly embraced his teaching and become his followers. To have seen him heal leprosy, blindness, insanity, deafness, epilepsy, and raise the dead would—we now confidently say—have convinced everyone. But did it convince everyone in those days? It *should* have done so; but, instead of joyfully accepting the healings as unquestionable proofs of divine power, some of those who were witnesses became enraged, declared the healings were the work of the devil, and hastened to report Jesus to the authorities at Jerusalem. The latter, in turn, sought to put him to death, lest all the people should follow him. To defend their theological beliefs, even to the extent of shedding innocent blood, seemed to be more important than to learn the practicable truth about God and man.

Love Blesses All

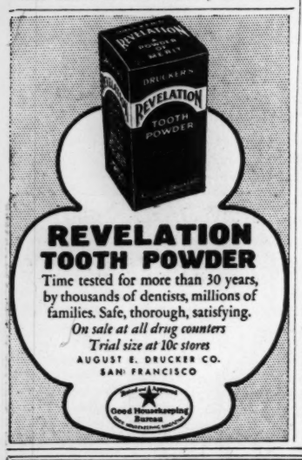
This reminds me of an incident that occurred a year or two ago. One of my neighbors, upon finding a nest full of motherless birdlings, sought to feed them; but whenever his loving hand would draw near enough to the nest, the open mouths would instinctively close. When he tried leaving food on the edge of the nest, they would not touch it. Had not my neighbor been thoughtful enough to put the birdlings into an already well-filled nest where they were fed by the mother of another brood, those birdlings would have died of starvation.

I have related this incident in the hope that it will help to illustrate why everyone did not accept Jesus as the true representative of God. They dearly longed, even prayed, for the promised Messiah, who, they believed, would come in a particular, predetermined, humanly-outlined way. But because he came quite differently; because he came meekly illustrating the power of impartial, divine Love to free the people from mental bondage to sin, disease, and death, instead of a warlike monarch who would free the nation from political bondage to Rome, they misunderstood his loving mission and rejected the blessings he came to bestow upon them.

It is this same mental attitude which today prevents some persons, even when in great need, from accepting the helping hand of Christian Science, notwithstanding the proofs of healing which it presents. Their preconceived notions about the manner of Christ's reappearing would seem still to be more important than the supplying of their human needs. Though spiritually famished, they would starve rather than accept, from the hand of a stranger, the absolute truth that comforts and heals and saves.

Now, my friends, who among you wants to shut out helpfulness? Who wants to permit his fears, his doubts, and his suspicions to rob him of the unlimited possibilities which Christian Science reveals? Thanks to Mary Baker Eddy, never again need anyone starve spiritually; for she has shown us that the bread of Life is always at hand for the asking. She has shown that the truth explained and proved by the Master is omnipresent. Through her teaching, this truth is now available to all who are willing to receive it.

Referring to this all-healing, all-protecting, all-providing Truth, this idea of present spiritual perfection, which is forever knocking for admittance to your consciousness and mine, the Revelator writes, "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock; if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." Now, the question is, Are you willing to listen? Are you ready to open the door of your consciousness to this divine idea? Are you prepared to entertain Christian Science and become acquainted with its unlimited possibilities? These are momentous questions, my friends, and the only one who can answer them is you.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Methodist Union Progresses As One Group Picks Bishops

By The Rev. Ralph Stoody
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 28—Methodist Protestants, smallest of the three branches of American Methodism whose representatives are in session here to consumate a union, last night broke with their century-old prejudice against the Episcopacy and elected two bishops to comply with terms of the plan of union.

Dr. James H. Straughn of Baltimore, Md., president of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church since 1936, was elected by an almost unanimous vote of the 92 delegates representing this communion. His predecessor in that office, the Rev. Dr. John Calvin Broomfield, Pastor of the Fairmont Methodist Protestant Temple, Fairmont, W. Va., also was elected. The Bishops Elect will be consecrated April 30. They then will be listed for assignment to jurisdictions along with the 41 other active bishops of the other two uniting Churches.

Protest in 1828

The Methodist Protestant denomination includes approximately 200,000 members divided among 2,065 congregations. Their withdrawal from the parent body followed an unsuccessful protest in 1828 against alleged autocracy of the bishops and failure of Methodism of that day to admit laymen to the councils of the Church. The fact that both the larger northern and southern branches of Methodism have accepted their principles concerning lay representation in church control, which in practice have modified powers of the bishops, led this denomination to accept an invitation to join in the reunion when overtures began between the North and South. Both newly elected bishops have been active members of the commission that developed the plan of union and promoted the movement. The jurisdictional plan whereby the Church in the United States will be divided into six administrative jurisdictions leaves large sections of Northern and Southern Methodism relatively unchanged. The Methodist Protestant denomination, however, virtually will lose its identity in the merger, as all of its churches will be assigned to annual conferences predominantly made up of churches of one or the other of the larger groups. Methodist Protestants will contribute numerically about one in 40 of the membership of the newly created Methodist Church. Their churches are rather widely dispersed but strongest in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the Carolinas, and Michigan.

Greetings From Council

The Federal Council of Churches brought official greetings to the conference through its President, the Rev. Dr. George A. Buttrick of New York. Assisting in the service were Bishop Francis J. McConnell and Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, Northern and Southern Methodist leaders, both of whom previously had served the Federal Council of Churches as its President.

Dr. Buttrick said "a dismembered church can never hope to heal the wounds of a divided world. With all reverence for the heroic men who have bestowed upon us our liberties in Christ it is true that God draws climatic lines, so that new values obtain on the new side of these lines."

It is deplorable that when the world needs the word of the Church there are, instead, only the "words of the churches," he declared. Touching upon the duty of the Church as it faces the crisis of the hour, Dr. Buttrick urged adequate religious training of youth—"if our statesmen ever thought anything about children they would never have written the treaties of peace as they have."

Speaking of communism, he said that system thrives on its indignations and not on its reasons. It would no longer be a menace, he asserted, if all the people who are attacking communism were using their efforts to find a remedy. Remove the causes for indignation and this problem is practically solved, he said.

"Even if my notions are good, I have no right to compel other men to live by them," he continued. "To do that makes of them but cattle. It is not possible to reach paradise through a slaughter house," he said.

Action Condemned

Where is the voice of the church, he asked, when we condemn the aggression of Japan and ship the material for half its weapons and out of the profits do a little for the relief of China? Where is the word of the Church on poverty at a time when nothing is more needed than the redistribution of the American population and better housing?

Fraternal messages were heard from the United Church of Canada, and from independent Methodist Churches of Mexico, Japan, New Zealand, Brazil, and Korea.

Seated among delegates were Gov. Luren D. Dickinson of Michigan and former Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas. Numerous college presidents, business executives, judges, and others prominent in their fields have regarded the denominational unification sufficiently important to give what may be nearly a month to harmonizing the disciplines of the denominations and consummating the merger.

Annenberg Offer to Murphy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 28—Frank Murphy, United States Attorney General, at a press conference yesterday revealed that he had had a personal conference with Moses L. Annenberg, publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer and owner of a nation-wide racing service, last week, and that the latter had offered to make a settlement of pending income tax claims against him.

Mr. Murphy declared the situation had not been changed by the conference, which occurred in his office, followed by a second on April 25. Mr. Murphy broke Justice Department precedents in revealing the conference, and declared, "I don't want any conference of this type that the public doesn't know about."

The Attorney General likewise declared, "I won't compromise any case that has cause for criminal action."

The Annenberg case gives indication of ranking with the Pendergast case of Kansas City in national interest. The Treasury and Justice Departments are co-operating in both of these.

Mr. Murphy explained that the full Treasury files had been placed with the Justice Department two weeks ago with request that a grand jury indictment be sought in Chicago. The Justice Department has now investigated the matter and is pressing its inquiry, Mr. Murphy said. The conference with Mr. Annenberg, he said, was that which would be accorded to any citizen but he decried the secrecy which hitherto surrounded such Federal discussions with a man threatened with indictment. "There will be no conferences in hotel rooms and outside places and no secrecy on such matters," Mr. Murphy said today, "while I am in office."

Federal inquiries concerning the activities of Mr. Annenberg take three directions: Income tax payments, alleged racketeering, in establishing the Annenberg telegraphic racing service used over the country, and "monopoly" in the same field.

Politics enters the picture since Mr. Annenberg is a large contributor to the Republican Party in Philadelphia. He is also the owner of the Philadelphia Inquirer, purchased in 1936, reputedly for $15,000,000 in cash.

Mr. Annenberg was born in Germany in 1878, went to Chicago public schools, and began as a newsboy. After experience as circulation manager in outside cities he joined the Hearst publications in Chicago and was associated with the bitter circulation wars that brought physical violence there.

Ultimately he resigned, and now controls a race wire "ticker" service which has been immensely profitable. He was publisher of the Miami Tribune, the N. Y. Morning Telegraph, so-called "pulp" magazines, and Daily Racing Form. He has nine children. His career is as colorful as the New World could develop; and few figures so powerful have been threatened with federal action.

Evansville Papers Drop Race Entries

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (AP)—Horse race entries and results were missing from Evansville newspapers April 27 as they acceded to a plea from Mayor William H. Dress for help in putting a stop to gambling.

The Press (evening) and the Courier (morning) announced in editorials they would stop publishing such news after the Mayor expressed belief the information is a "big incentive to gambling."

Mayor Dress has banned all gambling in Evansville. Sheriff E. F. Diekmann ordered gambling places closed in other parts of Vanderburgh County.

Race-track wire service to bookie shops was suspended.

The Press said it would withhold publication of race entries and results "as long as the Mayor keeps bookie shops closed."

Trade Barriers To Aggresion?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 28—Formation of the Co-ordinated Boycott Committees, seeking to stop aggression by a trade ban, was announced by Dr. William J. Schieffelin, Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum and William Loeb, chairmen, respectively, of the Volunteer Christian Committee to Boycott Nazi Germany, the Joint Boycott Council of the American Jewish Congress and Jewish Labor Committee and the American Boycott Against Aggressor Nations.

"The struggle between the totalitarian states and the democratic powers is now entering the final and decisive stage," the announcement says. "We in the United States are not without responsibility for the wars of aggression today being waged against half a billion people and the assaults of the dictator states against the freedom of all peoples.

"Believers in Democratic cooperation and isolationists can agree as individuals to stop financing aggression. The boycott is a means for united action by believers in democracy the world over while waiting for their governments to act."

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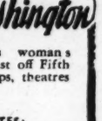

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New York Sees New Federal Revue—Comments on Hitler on Air

'Sing for Your Supper,' WPA's Debut in Revue

By Arthur Pollock

New York

The public now has "Sing for Your Supper," that first of the Federal Theater's revues which saw so many vicissitudes during the 13 months it has spent waiting for its opening night. It is a gay show and colorful and spirited, but the elaborate revue, particularly when it is done in New York where the elaborate in revues is commonplace, requires either a great deal of flash or much finesse. "Sing for Your Supper" has neither. It seems to saunter, to make its points in desultory fashion, to lack speed and cogency and click.

It is being said that the Federal Theater was ill advised to attempt so difficult a job as the assembling and blending of a revue, and this might be a sensible statement if it were not for the fact that so inexperienced a group as the International Ladies Garment Workers had attempted much the same thing and with its "Pins and Needles" succeeded phenomenally. "Sing for Your Supper" has among its directors Robert Gordon, who staged "Pins and Needles," and surely the Federal Theater in New York has at its disposal as much talent as might be expected of workers inexperienced in the theater. Where "Pins and Needles" is bold and frank and loud and lusty, "Sing for Your Supper" is hesitant and faint. Possibly the Labor Stage show fares better because it is in a small theater and the actors are close to the ears of their audience, while the Federal Theater's actors have to fill a large Adelphi Theater.

* * *

At any rate, "Sing for Your Supper" proves disappointing. Many of its lyrics are witty. The actors do not make them clear. Several of its sketches are funny. They are underplayed. Everything lacks snap. The show begins with a chorus singing with good natured satire about the time it has taken the show to get born. Follows a scene at the World's fair with Grover Whalen weary and bewildered. It is funny but not funny enough. "We Didn't Know It Was Loaded" indicates that the inventors who have given us so many wonderful civilizing devices would be cast down were they to visit us now and see how little civilizing their inventions really did. A good idea. "Ping Pong on the Pacific" satirizes the navy, and in it Carl Chapin, impersonating an admiral, proves himself the most amusing member of the cast. "We Go to the Theater to Be Amused" has deft digs, but much of the effect is lost. The first act ends with a splendid scene called "Papa's Got a Job," indicating what a job means among the poor.

The second act has a burlesque of Marc Blitzstein's play, "The Cradle Will Rock," a clever burlesque that does not quite come off. "Her Pop's a Cop" should be funnier than it is. But "Leaning on a Shovel," though faintly sung, has pertinent things to say about the accomplishments of the WPA and proves one of the most significant numbers of the evening

The Federal Theater has much more gusto than is discoverable in "Sing for Your Supper." Perhaps it was too long on the fire and got dried out.

* * *

At Labor Stage is a new edition of "Pins and Needles." It is the old "Pins and Needles" with many new numbers added, fresh and witty enough to make the show better than it has ever been before. "Britannia Waives the Rules" is one of the additions, full of pungency. Of special interest is Labor Stage's contribution to the list of modernized "Mikados" now to be seen. This is "The Red Mikado," done with the greatest relish, lively, impudent, one of the best things in town.

At the Lyceum Theater momentarily Nazimova has been playing in Karel Capek's last play, "The Mother," written in the hard days when Germany was preparing the way for the taking over of Czechoslovakia. "The Mother" has been successful in London. Here, though it opened only the other night, it closed Thursday. It concerns the mother's relation to war, the mother who is unable, when war comes, to prevent her sons from being sacrificed. Her husband was killed in a war 17 years before, a son was sacrificed fighting yellow fever, another experimenting with bombing planes, two in a civil war. The last son she tries to keep for herself. She cannot. Aggressor nations are bombing the cities of her homeland, killing women and children. She does not say that this is a different and less futile kind of sacrifice that her last son will be making. Perhaps Capek believed that it was. She lets the boy go. The play is cumbersome, repetitious, not nearly so articulate as was to be expected from the author of "R. U. R." and "The Insect Comedy." And save for the acting of Nazimova it was badly done.

Pierian Sodality Concert

The Pierian Sodality of Harvard University will give its spring concert Wednesday evening in Paine Hall, with this program: Gabrieli, Sonata, "Pian e Forte," for brass instruments; Quincy Porter, Incidental Music to "Anthony and Cleopatra"; Fauré, Incidental Music to "Pelléas at Mélisande"; Mozart, Piano Concerto No. 9, in E flat major (Edward Ballentine, soloist); H. Merrill-Lewis, "O Wondrous Love," Prelude on a Southern folk hymn tune.

Contributors to Radio Programs for the Week End

(1) H. V. Kaltenborn, who begins new series of news comments Sunday evening; (2) Irene Dunne, who will be heard in Screen Guild show Sunday afternoon; (3) Betty Winkler, who will play in Arch Oboler's drama, "The Last Man," Saturday evening; (4) May Robson, who will give radio version of film, "Lady for a Day," in C. B. DeMille's drama hour Monday evening.

Civic Symphony Orchestra

For the second concert of its thirteenth season, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra last night introduced Hazel Hallett as soloist in the Liszt Pianoforte Concerto No. 1 in E flat, and for surrounding orchestral material the program listed "The Creatures of Prometheus," Op. 43 by Beethoven, the Procession to the Cathedral from "Lohengrin" by Wagner, a first performance in Boston of Quinto Maganini's "Genevieve," a romantic rhapsody in variation form conducted by the composer, and the "Rêverie du Soir" and the "Marche Militaire Française," from the Saint-Saëns Suite Algérienne, Op. 60. Joseph Wagner, founder of the orchestra and its only resident conductor, directed the program.

As on former occasions when this orchestra has been heard in Jordan Hall, the listener has been interested not only in the performance, but in the things for which the performance has stood. The orchestra, as most persons know, is of amateur standing and its governing board fosters the participation of younger musicians with a desire for playing symphonic music. If their elders care to lend a hand on a chosen instrument, so much the better; there is, apparently, room for everyone. There is an enthusiasm for the job which often carries the players over the rougher portions of their musical journey.

Last night there were discrepancies in the wind section which, with a little more attention on the part of the players, might have been overcome, especially in the performance of the music from "Lohengrin." The transcription by Campbell-Watson was not altogether satisfactory to those familiar with the original score.

Mr. Maganini's slender set of variations on the song by George Cooper was scarcely of the fiber from which lasting orchestral works are constructed. Too frequently Mr. Maganini allowed himself sentimental liberties; and he did not display any great amount of originality in the orchestration. One may accept the performance as authentic, since he conducted the work and is no novice in that field. The audience appeared to enjoy the music.

The highlight of the concert was the performance by Miss Hallett of the Liszt item. This young woman has developed into an intelligent exponent of music for the pianoforte. Her touch is firm; her technique last night was clean and forceful; her grasp of the work seemed complete. The music, is for the most part a brilliant show piece, and Miss Hallett gave it a brilliant performance. During the more romantic measures, she summoned a lyrical tone which contrasted well with the lively Finale. The continued applause for her performance was well earned and justly bestowed. The orchestral accompaniment was given a conscientious reading by Mr. Wagner and an earnest performance by the players. It is not an easy score to compass.

G. M. S.

Jackie Cooper at Culver

Stories about military schools seem to run more or less to pattern. "The Spirit of Culver" which has taken its place on the bill at the Keith Memorial with the continuing "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle" is no striking exception to the rule.

Its two chief parts are filled by Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew as a pair of students at Culver. Master Cooper went there on a scholarship provided by legionnaires after he turned up in a breadline at a soup kitchen. Master Bartholomew was following a family tradition. They became roommates and each learned something from the other, Master Cooper to drop his antagonism to his fellow students and the school, and Master Bartholomew to acquire proficiency in the practical business of caring for his equipment.

Andy Devine and Henry Hull lend a hand in the secondary plot, the former a friendly member of the Legion who helped Master Jackie to secure an education and the latter as the father of the boy, a soldier who was supposed to have been killed in action and for whom a Congressional medal had been awarded. The father does not appear until the story is well along, and the boy at first does not suspect his identity. But when he does, the lad tries to aid his parent in a well-meant but unnecessary gesture of loyalty.

The story is told in simple terms with more emphasis on the ideals of the institution than on hazing and student capers. There are some lighter episodes in which a pint-sized youngster has some amusing opportunities, and some entertaining developments about Master Bartholomew's romantic interest in a radio singer until he tries to see her in person.

Longy School Concerts

Two evening concerts are planned for next week at the Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge, both open to the public without charge.

At the regular Open House, Tuesday, Margot Warner, soprano, will singe songs by Lully, Schubert, Ravel, Debussy, and Stravinsky, accompanied by Alexei Haieff David Glazer and Elmer Schoettle of the faculty will play the Brahms Sonata in F minor for clarinet and piano.

There will be a program of old chamber music under the direction of Erwin Bodky, harpsichordist, on Friday evening. The program will include the Suite in B minor of Johann Sebastian Bach.

News of the Stage

D'Oyly Carte Schedule

The third week of the engagement of the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London at the Colonial Theater beginning Monday will be devoted to repeat performances of the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas given during this visit: Monday evening, "The Gondoliers"; Tuesday evening, "The Yeoman of the Guard"; Wednesday matinee and evening, "Trial by Jury" and "The Pirates of Penzance"; Thursday evening, "Iolanthe"; Friday evening, "Cox and Box" followed by "H. M. S. Pinafore"; Saturday matinee and evening, "The Mikado."

* * *

"Family Portrait" Prices Cut

As a practical welcome to World's Fair visitors, Cheryl Crawford announces a drastic reduction in prices for "Family Portrait" in which Judith Anderson is starring at the Morosco Theater, New York. Beginning Monday, prices for evening performances will be 55c to $2.20. The top price for matinées on Wednesday and Saturday will be $1.65.

* * *

"Lucy Stone" on May 9

The Federal Theater is claiming a "world premiere" for the performance of "Lucy Stone" at the Copley Theater on Tuesday, May 9. The engagement is announced as limited to two weeks.

* * *

Doris Dudley Gets Part

Doris Dudley will replace Elaine Barrie in "My Dear Children," the play in which John Barrymore is now acting on the road.

Americans in the Making

Vandamm Studio

Scene from 'The American Way'

Norma Cleve, Florence Eldridge, and Fredric March in the play now at the Center Theater in New York.

Program From World Fair Offered on Radio Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

Washington and foreign reactions to the Hitler reply to President Roosevelt; a program from the New York Fair before its official opening and the concluding program from the Rochester Festival of American Music are features of tonight's radio entertainment.

Talks and Features

Reactions from Berlin, Paris, London and Washington to Hitler's Reichstag address, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Round Table on Hitler Speech, with Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Erwin D. Canham, chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, Jay Franklin, Mark Sullivan, Raymond Clapper, and Earl Godwin, Washington correspondents, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Alfred Kreymborg, poet, and Quentin Reynolds, writer, join Ellery Queen in S. J. Perelman's "Author! Author!" show, MBS-WAAB, 8:30.

Music

Program with Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, baritone; Frank Black's concert orchestra, to be heard from music auditorium of New York Fair; talks by Mrs. Vincent Astor and Grover Whalen; "Romance of Oil," drama, NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Walter Piston's Ballet, "The Incredible Flutist," featured in final concert of Rochester Festival of American Music, played by Rochester Civic Orchestra, Dr. Howard Hanson, conductor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Drama

"Cash at the Graveside," story of old prospector in "Death Valley Days," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Orson Welles, with Joan Bennett in support, and company, play adaptation of Mrs. Honoré Willsie Morrow's novel, "Black Daniel," Daniel Webster's love story, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Saturday

A radio drama which the author, Arch Oboler, waited to produce until the actress he wanted could play in it, is the feature of today's dial fare.

Drama

How unwise land policy of western pioneers caused drought problem, subject of "What Price America?" series, CBS-WEEI, 5:30.

"Dick Tracy," fictional detective drama, now redesigned "in more adult form" and heard once a week, beginning today, NBC-Red-WNAC, 7.

Betty Winkler, Chicago radio actress, chosen by Arch Oboler, plays in his "The Last Man," a supernatural story with a surprise ending, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Talks and Features

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, on "Taxation — City and State," before final program of Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, Yankee-WNAC, 11:30 a. m.

George Jessel offers answer to question whether comedian without script is as fast on the uptake, in Dale Baxter's "It's Up to You," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Variety

Cross and Dunn, Broadway stage team, joins talents in National Barn Dance program, NBS-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Serious Music

Beethoven's Piano Trio in D major, Op. 70, No. 1; Mozart's Quartet for oboe and strings; Schubert-Schumann-Brahms piano group, in Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program, CBS-WEEI, 11 a. m.

Sunday

Opening of the New York World's Fair, with addresses by President Roosevelt, Mayor La Guardia and Grover Whalen; a Sunday series by the NBC Symphony Orchestra; a new series by H. V. Kaltenborn, ace CBS commentator; and a talk by Crown Price Olav of Norway, are some of the noteworthy events on today's radio programs.

Special Events and Features

Opening of New York World's Fair, featuring addresses by President Roosevelt, Mayor La Guardia and Grover Whalen; inauguration of NBC's television; descriptions of the fair exhibits, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 11:05 a. m., Mutual, 2:15, NBC-Red and Blue, CBS, Mutual, 2:30 (check local programs).

University of Chicago Round Table discusses "Have We Helped the Farmer?" NBC - Red - WNAC, 12:30.

"The People's Platform" takes up the subject "How Should the Neutrality Law Be Amended?" with businessman, elevator man, housewife and economist on panel, CBS-WEEI, 7.

"America's Farm Problems" discussed by Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Wis., Senator Lynn J. Frazier, N. D., Senator Ellison D Smith, S. C., Senator Scott W Lucas, Calif., in American Forum of the Air, MBS-WAAB, 8.

Crown Prince Olav of Norway, on first visit to United States, before mass meeting of Norwegian-Americans, at Metropolitan Opera House, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

H. V. Kaltenborn, CBS commentator, in new "Kaltenborn Edits the News," a commercial series, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Variety

"Magic Key" features Jarmilla Novotna, Czech soprano; Robert Morley, stage star, in sketch, "Katherine Parr"; final half hour cut to allow talk by President Roosevelt, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Humphrey Bogart, screen heavy, guest of "Charlie McCarthy," actor in drama with Don Ameche, in comedy spot with Edward Everett Horton, in NBC-Red-WNAC period, 8.

Sunday Evening Hour, usually musical hour, journeys to New York for special pickups of exhibits at fair; Dvorak's "Carnival" Overture, Strauss's "Blue Danube" Waltz, Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," by orchestra, from Detroit, Fritz Reiner, conductor, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, rejoins "The Circle," which has invited Owen Davis, Jr., as guest, besides regulars Madeleine Carroll, Marx Brothers, the Foursome and orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Serious Music

Carlton Cooley's Quartet for Strings in A major, by American Art Quartet, of which Mr. Cooley is viola member, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10 a. m.

Ernst's "Hungarian Airs" and first movement of Tchaikovsky's Concerto, with Ossy Renardy, using rare Guadagnini violin, in Music Hall symphony concert, Erno Rapee, conductor; also Sibelius's Fifth Symphony, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Choruses from Sullivan's "Golden Legend," Rossini's "Stabat Mater," Gounod's "Redemption" and Haydn's "Creation" and "Elijah" oratorios, by People's Choral Union, Stanley Hassell, conductor; Norma Jean Erdman, soprano; Harold Schwab, organist, WEEI, 1:30.

Prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger"; Mendelssohn's Concerto No. 1, in G minor, with Rudolf Serkin, piano soloist; Brahms's Symphony No. 1, in C minor, by New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor, advanced 20 minutes to allow President's speech, CBS-WEEI, 3:20.

Bach's Cantata No. 146, by Alfred Wallenstein's cantata group, with Genevieve Rowe, soloist, MBS-WAAB, 7.

Schubert's Symphony No. 8, in B Minor ("Unfinished"); Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker" Suite; Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 1, programmed by Hans W. Steinberg, in first of Sunday series of concerts by the NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Drama

Lennox Robinson's Irish drama, "The White-Headed Boy," with Liam Redmond of "The White Steed" company, as Dennis, in "Great Plays," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

"Americans All-Immigrants All," pays tribute to the foreign groups which have made St. Paul, Minn., a great city, CBS-WEEI, 2.

"First in Peace—Our First President," a George Washington story, by Ernest Boyd, in commemoration of 150th anniversary of Washington's inaugural, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5.

Constance Bennett and Melvyn Douglas play a court scene drama, "Love Is Our Destiny," in Conrad Nagel's Theater, CBS-WEEI, 6.

Mischa Auer, screen comedian, joins with Isletta Gayle and Kirby Grant, film aspirants, in drama, "Sketch for a Larger Canvas," in "Gateway to Hollywood" show, CBS-WEEI, 6:30.

Irene Dunne, Cary Grant, Walter Connolly and Herman Bing play in a comedy, "Alone in Paris," in Screen Guild show, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

"Broadway Miracle," a theatrical story, with Charles Boyer and Helen Wood, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

A. D. H.

Opening Pops Program

Two "first performances in Boston" will mark the opening program of the Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, next Wednesday evening. They are Harl McDonald's Miniature Suite (a free transcription of three harpsichord pieces by John Christopher Smith, 1770) and Schönherr's Austrian Peasant Dances (second series). Alec Templeton's "Bach Goes to Town" is also on the program.

Other items will be Berlioz's "Rakoczy" March, Weber's "Oberon" Overture, Strauss' "Blue Danube" Waltzes, Wagner's Prelude to "Meistersinger," Cailliet's "Pop Goes the Weasel," Enesco's First Rumanian Rhapsody, and the Sailors' Dance from Glière's "Red Poppy."

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9158
Evgs. 8:35 Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10. Matinees WED and SAT. 2:36—$2.75 to $1.10

"Powerful in its implications absorbing as drama."
—E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor

JUDITH ANDERSON in FAMILY PORTRAIT
MOROSCO Th. W. 45th St. Clr. 6-6230. Evs. 8:40
MATS WED. AND SAT. 2:40

Only ★ ★ ★ ½ ★ Musical in 3 Seasons
HOT MIKADO "Absolutely unrivaled." — News
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BROADHURST, W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30
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Circle 6-6699 Seats 8 weeks in advance

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS WED AND SAT. 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
by S. N. BEHRMAN
Lawrence Olivier Margalo Gillmore
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
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by NOEL COWARD
MUSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40 MATS THURS and SAT. 2:40

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McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with JOE DeMOURA
WINTER GARDEN, B'way at 50th St. Clr. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30. $1.10 to $2.75.

BOSTON

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THE STORY OF VERNON & IRENE CASTLE
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SPIRIT of CULVER

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MATINEE WED. THUR. and SAT.—55c to $2.20

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NEW YORK CITY

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Styles That Can Be Adapted for the Mature Figure

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Bit Less Flare, Longer Skirts, Softer Lines—And Voila!

Many of the Current Modes Can Thus Be Modified To Suit Older Women. Even the Hats, Says Paris

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

"Junior fashions"—short, flaring skirts, tight bodices, little boleros, Eton collars, pork-pie hats—delight the hearts of the younger generation; but what of Mrs. Forty-or-So and Madame Fifty-odd, the mature and the not-so-slim? Their problem, at first thought, may appear serious, but there really isn't the slightest need for worrying, for who knows better than the French couturière how to "temper the wind to the shorn lamb"? All the schoolgirl models are quite easily adjusted and modified for the matronly figure. A bit less flare and an inch or two more length in the skirt, a bodice slightly draped with soft muslin or lace in place of stiffened linen at the neck and wrists, the popular bell-hop jacket made a wee bit longer to give a slim waistline—and we have a costume that retains its chic and yet is quite suitable for the older woman.

The longer jacket of the spring tailored suit, the new, long coat with its fitted waist and slightly flaring skirt, the small designs of the new printed silks and crepes, the trig, tailored blouse or the one of soft white lawn or muslin, all these are favorable to the older woman. And the spring colors, pastel shades of maize, dusty pink, Wedgwood blue, mauve, violet, and soft, dull green, all these are flattering to the older woman.

Shapes That Adapt

Hats, I grant you, really are a difficult proposition, but with the draped turban and the old-fashioned sailor as leaders in the spring parade, we need not despair. Little nosegays of spring flowers and floating wisps of colored veiling bring these new - old - fashioned chapeaux up to date and add to their becomingness. As to the new, wide-brimmed summer straws, they are quite as suitable and becoming to the oider woman as they are to her daughter. So, cheer up, Mrs. Forty-or-So and Madame Fifty-odd, I assure you that you will be very pleased with your new spring costumes.

As to evening gowns, there are any number which need no adjusting for the matronly figure. Crinolines are becoming to women of any age and there are plenty of other full-skirted models, which are becoming, provided the fullness begins below the hips. And speaking of evening gowns, I feel that I have neglected this subject, there has been so much to say of the daytime costumes. This is a great pity, for the new evening models are the most diversified and intriguing within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Period Still Going Strong

The vogue for period costumes seems a long way from becoming a full stop. Periods represented in the spring collections include the "Boilly," Directoire, Victorian, Edwardian, "Little Women" (now renamed by some designers, "Daguerreotype"), and the old-fashioned Spanish gypsy.

Captain Molyneux is the chief exponent of the Directoire period, showing replicas of the gowns with which we are familiar in the portraits of the Empress Josephine, Madame Recamier, and Madame de Staël. One of these glamorous frocks is in pale mauve satin with the long scarf which was an important accessory of the period. In this model the scarf is of the same material as the gown, but there is another gown of white satin which has a scarf of Royal blue. The loveliest of all these gowns, to my mind, is in dove-gray crepe, sprinkled all over with tiny diamentè and with a band of heavy silver embroidery at the edge of the skirt and outlining the square neckline.

These frocks require the coiffure of the period—masses of ringlets bound with a ribbon or jeweled band. Another novelty of the Molyneux collection is the "Boilly" gown, a copy of the frocks painted by that eighteenth-century artist. Of heavy faille, these have a long, snugly fitted bodice coming to a deep point at the front and back, on which a very full skirt is gathered. This, too, has an accompanying scarf.

Two-Piece Evening Frock

The two-piece evening frock is seen in nearly all of the leading houses. In most, it consists of a full, old-fashioned, short-sleeved blouse of white muslin, organdie, or chiffon, and a full skirt of stiff taffeta or moirè, usually in a bright plaid or stripe. I am sending a photograph of a model by Lucien Lelong, in white silk crepe with a full-pleated skirt covered with rows and rows of navy blue Chantilly lace and with a wide blue girdle.

Balenciaga and Robert Piguet are showing quaint "daguerreotype" frocks with full skirts of checked or plaided taffeta and a bodice of a plain color. Among the Balenciaga models is one which is typically "Little Women-ish." This has a voluminous skirt of small plaided navy and white taffeta gathered at the waist, and a long-sleeved bodice of navy silk which comes down to a deep, boned point at front and back and opens at the neck in outstanding points.

Mlle. Chanel provided a real thrill with her exotic Spanish gypsy frocks. In the midst of a display of the trig tailored suits and simple summer frocks, for which she is famous, there appeared upon the stage, a dark-haired, black-eyed mannequin in a gorgeous gypsy costume—a tremendously full skirt of red and gray plaid taffeta opening over a petticoat of ruffled red tulle, and a sheer red tulle blouse with neck-lace, bracelets, and long earrings of dangling, gold coins. And before we had recovered from this, another gypsy appeared in a red, white, and blue striped taffeta skirt, a short-sleeved white organdie blouse with a fichu of the striped silk about the shoulders, and still another in a skirt of a big floral print with blouse of vivid green net and a wide girdle of red silk. Frocks like these are guaranteed to brighten the dullest evening party!

Peasant Idea

The peasant frock idea is carried out in a series of evening gowns by Mainbocher. These are of fluffy black tulle or organza with a rounded apron of the same material edged with a band of bright jewel and sequin embroidery with two little pockets of the embroidery. There are gypsy gowns in this collection also, which express the Romany idea by vivid stripes of sequin embroidery or rows of jingling gold coins on plain black, full-skirted gowns. The two-piece idea is expressed by Mainbocher in semi-evening or restaurant frocks which consist of a long-sleeved, high-necked jumper of fine lisle or silk jersey in bright colored stripes worn with a billowy skirt of black tulle or organza.

The Edwardian "bustle" dress is still in favor with several of the leading houses. This is high at the neck with either long or short sleeves, the bodice buttoned straight up the front and the skirt drawn tight around the front and bunched up in a series of loops at the back of the waistline.

Evening coats are of the redingote type with more or less fulness in the skirts and buttoned only to the waistline. Mainbocher has a lovely model in pale yellow broadcloth with gold buttons and a turnover collar of gold sequins.

Studio Dorvyne; J-C Monneret

Left—Youthful Two-Piece Evening Gown of White Crepe and Navy Chantilly Lace With Blue Girdle. From Lucien Lelong. Center—A Becoming Blouse for the Mature Woman. In Multicolored Cashmere. Also From Lelong. Right—Daguerreotype Frock, as Designed by Robert Piguet. A Full Skirt of Fine Black and White Checked Taffeta and a Bright Red Jacket-Bodice Edged With Chenille.

Testing Your Garden Soil

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I once read that a world-famous gardener made a remark in one of his talks to the effect that most of us who love to grow flowers, neglect to gain knowledge about the most fundamental thing which concerns our efforts. He made the point that we do not learn about the soil. We study varieties, fertilization, watering, mulching, and other phases of gardening. But too many of us simply take soils for granted. We may say it is "heavy" loam, "light" loam, "sandy" or "clayey." We need, however, to know more than this. Studying soils is a fascinating hobby in itself. The more we learn about it, the better plants and blooms we can produce. Prophecy is dangerous, we are told, but in the next decade, I predict that the greatest advance in gardening will be along the lines of soil analysis, and the discovery of fundamentals which will guide in handling various types of soil to fit the growth-needs of families of plants.

Chemical Needs

For most of us amateur gardeners, the important point is to learn the chemical needs of our gardens, in contrast to the physical. We know, generally speaking, whether soil is light or heavy. We add peat moss and animal manures to increase the humus. Our problem is to find the chemical situation in our soils, and then how to change it to provide for the demands of certain plants we want to grow. With this, goes the problem of whether our soil has enough of the three main chemicals: nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash.

The basis for our understanding of soils is one of the soil-testing kits now on the market. An inexpensive one will give all the essential facts. The dollar sets give indications of the acidity of the soil. For a little more money, one can get sets to determine the amount of the three main chemicals, and the directions which come with the set should be followed closely.

Specifically, let us say that you want to grow azaleas, rhododendrons or other acid-loving plants. You have read that these plants like an acid soil, so you add a little aluminum sulphate, sulphur, or some fertilizer recommended as a strongly acid combination. It has been, with most of us, purely a "trial and error" process. We simply kept experimenting, hoping to find the combination which meant vigorously growing plants.

Accuracy Possible

Now, with one of the small kits and very litle work, we can determine quite accurately the degree of acidity in the soil. With the assistance of the chart which comes with the set, we can tell how much aluminum sulphate to add to a given area to get the degree of acidity, or pH value, as it is called.

As the nursery and seed specialists give us more detailed and complete information about the soil requirements of various flowers, a soil-testing kit will become a necessary part of our gardening equipment. H. S. P.

A Friday column

At My Back Door

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Deliveries in the rear."

How much this tells of the modern city dweller's back door. Some of us, housed in great apartment buildings, hardly know, in fact, that we have back doors. But there are others, who have carried over from childhoods spent in villages or on the farm, a certain back-door viewpoint. To them, the back door is a friendlier place than the front one. Thus, I find that the people who come to my back door in this large industrial city where I now live, are more interesting at times—if not dearer to me—than those who ring the front bell. I have discovered that I need go no further than through the kitchen and three steps down to hear stories of courage, to hearten someone with a word of friendliness, or to be cheered myself by a bit of honest gratitude.

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As long as I have been keeping house, the delivery man from the large department store has been coming. We seem equally stable, he and I. "Hello," we say, and "How are you?" and "Nice day today." That is all, for he is in a hurry, but nevertheless we are friends, and nod to each other when by chance we meet in the city streets, he on his truck and I afoot. There is Mr. Newman, the grocer, proprietor of a chain store, but for all the world like Mr. Adams, who ran the general store at home. Mr. Vaters delivers the laundry, and we talk of little Gretchen and Martje and my two boys. It is a great day when he arrives, unusually spic and span, and tells me that he is on his way down to the courts for his final citizenship papers.

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There are these three, and many others whom I now know well, and whose friendliness is good to see. But the hard times have brought others, who need friendliness themselves; men, middle aged or really old, with boxes of notions; women, with worn-fingered cotton gloves, selling homemade pot holders and aprons; in the spring, and at no other time, a quiet white-haired man, with cool fragrant bunches of lilies-of-the-valley.

I try, whenever it is possible, to buy my small supplies from these callers at the back door. Sometimes the prices are a few cents higher than they would be in the variety stores, but these buttons, pot scrapers, and needles are brought to my very doorstep, and those who bring them have walked many miles that day. Almost as important as the purchase, is the greeting to these friends at the back door. Indifference, or more often exasperation, is what they have come to expect, and when instead, they are greeted with friendly courtesy, they are both surprised and grateful. If I am able to buy something, I do so with good will. If not, I explain why, and express my regret. Without exception, whether or not I buy, I am rewarded by heartfelt thanks, sometimes by a blessing quaintly expressed, or by the expression of the best of wishes for me and mine.

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Some of these back-door callers come back, and as we become acquainted, I hear their stories; the woman, all alone now, who came from the north of Ireland, and whose tongue retains its brogue and its blarney—and its ah what a real lady you are—when she comes with her oddments to sell. The candy vendor, who loves to rest a bit and discuss his favorite topic, the weather, or to tell me of sights he has seen along the streets that day.

Then there is my favorite scissors grinder, who sat on the back steps the first time doing three-pieces-for-a-quarter while I searched frantically for a mysterious child who seemed to be crying for "Mamma" somewhere in the back yard. Finally an expression of mischief on his rosy old face betrayed him and he said: "Sure, I'm a baby ventriloquist." Of course, he had appeared on the radio, and I heard all about that.

There are others, too, who make my back door, for all its city setting, a friendly and interesting place. I have yet to regret to hear the back door bell ring or to say, as I've heard others say: "Only a peddler. I won't answer it this time." B. S. H.

A Friday Column

Delphiniums, Design and Roots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Delphiniums are larkspurs, and larkspurs are delphiniums, and there is no warrant for the separation of names," says Dr. L. H. Bailey in his new book, "The Garden of Larkspurs" (Macmillan, $3.00), thus clearing up a confusion which has existed in the minds of many. This volume is third in the series begun by "The Garden of Gourds" and followed by "The Garden of Pinks." The book is written in the thorough and scholarly manner typical of Dr. Bailey's pen and is, in his own words, "a background treatment of the subject." It is distinctly a serious book and not entertaining garden reading. Incidentally, Dr. Bailey has been growing larkspurs for 50 years or more.

The types of larkspur commonly grown have been grouped by Dr. Bailey into five classes: Rocket and Forking Larkspurs (annuals); and Candle, Garland, and Bouquet (perennials). Each is clearly described, with advice in regard to cultivation and propagation. There is a chapter, too, on the structure of the plant. Pests and other difficulties have two chapters of detail.

We learn that the hybridizers have been at work for many years and that in the not-distant future we may have in our gardens brilliant red and clear pink spikes of bloom in the perennial varieties, mingling with the familiar white and many shades of blue.

About one-third of the book is devoted to an enumeration which includes a botanical description of all species now growing in North America. There are many excellent pen drawings and a frontispiece and an end piece in color.

And Dr. Bailey hints that next year a fourth volume in the series may be forthcoming—"The Garden of Bellflowers."

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"Gardens and Gardening"

In "Gardens and Gardening" edited by F. A. Mercer (the eighth consecutive annual issue), nine experts in the fields of gardening and landscape architecture, in this country and abroad, contribute their views on present-day garden design in relation to the changing style of architecture and altered social conditions. "Garden" is used in the liberal sense of the word. Primarily it should be a space in which to rest and play and always adapted to the mode of living of the owner; though the site and type of house architecture will more or less determine the style. Planting material and garden ornament have not been overlooked; and there is an outstanding illustrated section of nearly one hundred pages. (The Studio Publications, Inc., 381 Fourth Ave., New York, $3.50; cloth, $4.50; also The Studio Ltd., 44 Leicester Sq., London.)

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Roots, the Subject

To be able to say that a book is the very first of its kind is unusual indeed in these days; but Vernon Quinn, the author of "Roots—Their Place in Life and Legend" (Stokes, $2.00) claims just this for his book. Unusual too is the subject matter which both gardeners and non-gardeners will find entertaining reading. Much delving into the past has gone into the preparation, and many marginal line drawings in the old herbal style, by Marie Lawson, lend an attractively informal appearance to the volume. Authentic information concerning all manner of roots is woven with bits of history, mythology, and folk tales. This volume is one of a series of similar "firsts," by the same author and illustrator, companion volumes to date dealing with Seeds and with Leaves. E. M. E.

Forbath and Rejane

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Practical and gay and ever so comfortable, especially for week ends in the country and for campus wear, is this washable suit of marine blue or faded blue denim. The bandana blouse comes in red or navy. From Best & Co.

Seasoning—A Recipe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lightly pepper Spring with green,
add the slightest dash of flowers,
sprinkle freely with the water
known as April showers.

Mix for Summer every herb
and basketfuls of flowery flavor,
bring to a boil and let it simmer
in its rich-stock savor.

Autumn should be spicy, so
season it with brightest leaves,
serve it when it's fairly cool,
garnish it with grain in sheaves.

Winter must be raw and chilled—
its icing thick vanilla snow,
make this crust, then pack in ice,
and serve at freezing or below.

Spanish Pork Chops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dip
Lean pork chops into
Flour and fry until golden brown.
Slice
Large onions and arrange them, in alternate layers with the chops, in a casserole. Cover with
Water to which has been added
½ cup tomato catsup and
Salt and
Pepper to taste. Bake in a moderate (350°F) oven for about one hour. (Mrs.) F. M. H.

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And here's another time-saving, step-saving suggestion; keep a package of Old Dutch in your kitchen, bathroom, laundry and garage. Then you have this safe cleanser handy for cleaning porcelain, enamel, painted woodwork, linoleum, and pots and pans.

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The Home Forum

Warsaw's Old Town

WARSAW, IT IS AGREED, means "Warsz's place." Who Warsz was, except that, since the name is Slavic, he must have been a Pole, nobody knows. He was, perhaps, one of the more daring members of a little fishing settlement in prehistoric days who, for greater safety in the river's flood times, built his home amid the primeval forest high up on the Vistula's bank. But whether or not this Warsz ever lived, Warsaw's location was destined by its physical geography to be a place where men would meet, since natural roads from north to south and west to east here crossed. And, if a cross-roads, soon a market; and, if a market, then a permanent community; which in time became a great and growing city. Today it extends miles in every direction from its heart and plays an important role in world intercourse and commerce.

It is not, however, of modern Warsaw that I am now thinking, interesting as that live city is, but of Stare Miasto, that is, Old Town. For Warsaw has been restoring fragments of her sixteenth-century city wall and I have been down to see it. Oh, no, not restoring it as a defense measure. It came about in this way: Since Poland regained her independence, the population of the capital has increased twofold and works of reconstruction have been imperative. During the destruction of old buildings and excavation for new, stretches of ancient city wall that had been incorporated into house walls were brought to light. Contemporary pictures, maps, and drawings were consulted, and with no difficulty certain portions of the inner and outer walls, one of the main gates, a bastion and a tower were built up from the remains of those early days. And now, in this crowded district of the poor, there is a lovely open spot with these reminders of Warsaw's past, where the inner, filled-in moat is a shrub-bordered park in which children run and play and old folk sit in the sun.

* * *

The most interesting place within the ancient walls is the Rynek or market-square. Today, though it is only a minute's walk from one of Warsaw's main thoroughfares, though it is in sight of the Zamek or royal palace, now the residence of the President of the Republic, hardly a stone's throw from the Blanco palace where distinguished foreign guests of the Polish state are entertained, it is altogether in the backwaters of life. There no wheeled traffic is allowed. The shops are little one-room establishments on the ground floor, catering only to the simplest of the neighborhood needs. Old Town has retained none of its former great commercial importance. But it has retained its houses with polychrome fronts, and therein lie its attractions for moderns.

In these houses once lived the rich merchants, the patricians of Warsaw. Polish gentry were not at that time allowed to engage in trade. Hence these merchants were foreigners — Germans, Italians, Czechs, Scotchmen, Greeks—who came perhaps first as itinerant traders, appearing only on fair days. Becoming more prosperous, they occupied booths in the arcade surrounding the town hall that, until 1818, stood in the square's center and was the pride of all Warsaw's inhabitants. And from stall-holders they rose to be merchants who built the fine houses now lining the four sides of the square. On the ground floor of their homes the owners had their offices, in the cavernous basements their warehouses; and to this day the Polish word for store or shop is "sklep" —really meaning "vaulting," a term taken from the vaulting of those basement storerooms. Home and business was then under the same roof and the Rynek was indeed the community's heart.

* * *

Ties of nationality were, in those centuries, weak, and in no time these merchants from afar had become Poles in all but name. With the passing of a generation, the names had been polonized and there were only Poles in Stare Miasto. Among such families were the Baryczki, of Czech origin, whose restored home is now a city museum, where one wanders from room to room and floor to floor of the four-story dwelling, admiring its fine doorways and beamed ceilings. Such were the Fukiers, the Polish branch of the famous Augsburg Fuggers. It is a rare visitor who does not wish to enter their house to see the old prints and furniture, to go back through the long, narrow, dark corridor to the court in the center of the building with its first-floor-balcony rail of Florentine ironwork.

At one corner of the Rynek stands the House of the Princes of Masovia, which has a handsome sixteenth-century hall whose beams are gloriously painted. And one is glad that he is conducted upstairs to this stately chamber and not led down below, where there were once dungeons in double tiers. This is the oldest building on the square, its foundations going back to the fourteenth century.

It is pleasant to stand in the now empty Rynek and examine, one by one, the painted façades of these old plastered brick houses with their "atyki"—those false fronts which the Italian architects added to hide the descending Gothic roof-lines that to them seemed so lacking in beauty. The façades these merchants, who loved color and splendor and had money to pay for them, glorified as they pleased, with all the hues of the rainbow and much gold. In addition, each had his house motto and his emblem.

During the time of the Russian occupation —a century and a half—Stare Miasto was allowed to deteriorate and became a veritable slum. The interiors of the formerly magnificent houses were cut up and made over in tenement fashion and the fronts plastered a melancholy gray. But, after the Great War, artists and architects took hold of the restoration of the Rynek—it was financially impossible to include the whole of Old Town—and worked at it as a unified project. Façades and interiors were given as nearly as possible their original form and appearance. It was a spring cleaning that marked the end of the slum for the Rynek and restored the dignity of the once proud Stare Miasto.

* * *

Now tourists and lovers of history wander about and look their fill, at the House of the Cupids, at the House of the Moor's Head, at the balconied home of the fearless Father Skarga who thundered his warnings and denunciations at a stubborn and bigoted king and a luxury-loving nobility—and on and on, each charming Gothic doorway with its beautifully wrought iron lunettes and gates, each low-vaulted corridor with enticing lights and shadows halting the sightseer and making for slow progress.

Reluctantly one turns to leave the Rynek and descend by the Street of the Stone Stairs to the magnificent new boulevard that follows the Vistula. In the heart of Stare Miasto he has for a brief hour lived with those rich patrician fathers, been with them in their counting-houses, in the great halls and in the throng of the market-place. He has seen some of the splendor of Poland's Golden Age.

ANN CARDWELL

By Courtesy of the Georgette Passedoit Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHITE GLOXINIA: *A Flower Painting by Henrietta Shore*

THIS DECORATIVE PLANT, with its quaint bell-shaped blossoms growing so close to the ground, is a native of Brazil. Miss Shore, the artist, has obviously been charmed by the gloxinia's white flowers and rich foliage, and therefore has been able to render the characteristics of the plant with precise and painstaking realism. She has endeavored and succeeded in making the pattern of the overlapping, crowded leaves with the blossoms springing up erectly here and there between them, into a pleasing design. The wide horizontal of the canvas, in which the plant fills almost the entire space, suggests and intensifies the character of its growth. The clear-cut pattern and strong drawing make this a delightful and unusual flower portrait.

Miss Shore not only is at home painting flowers, and she has done many, including such subjects as the primrose, the amaryllis and the lily—all somewhat related in type to these gloxinia—but she is also a mural painter of some repute. One might almost say she has brought the same strong or bold approach to this problem. Miss Shore is an American artist of Canadian birth who is now working in California. She studied in London and also as a pupil of the celebrated teachers, Henri and Chase, in New York. Her earlier work is of a more realistic and less stylized nature. One feels that, in this painting, she has evolved through meticulous and clear-cut decorative forms a happy means of expression.

If I Were a Gull

If I were a gull, I would sit on the hill
Of a wave, and would slide me down
Through its dark, green hollow, and swing again
Right up to the bubbling crown
Of the next big billow, and let the gale,
That catches the flying spray,
Take hold upon me, and lift me too
And carry me far away.

And if I were a gull, I would float and rock
In the bubbles of breaking foam.
I would always swim in the whitest place
On the top of a breaker's comb.
I would dive right under each pale-blue curve,
And paddle with quick, red feet
To the very edge of its crystalled fringe
Where azure and ivory meet—if I were a gull!

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

Letters—and Letters

ON THINKING IT over, I conclude that the lack I find in letters from my friends evidences an absence of egotism on their part. Now when anything interesting or of interest happens to me, I am instantly seized with an irresistible desire to sit down and write my long-suffering friends all about it, with all the pros and cons, details and ornamentations. Then after an interminable interval, during which I fly to the door every time the postman comes, expecting a ten-page letter of sympathy, I receive at the end of ten days or two weeks, three pages of three words to a line, about something else, and either no allusion at all to my thrilling news, or possibly a three-word postscript tucked illegibly into a corner. . . .

Never shall I forget a letter from my father, the very best of old-fashioned correspondents, written to me when I had been living abroad for some years. There was little of excitement in the ordinary sense of the word. He mentioned just in which room and upon what chair my mother was sitting and what she was doing. He made a few pungent remarks upon the choreman who had broken a large pane of glass . . . ; and he observed that he had just glanced out of the window and had seen Mr. Blank's cat crawling along the communicating steps of the houses opposite. I knew just what he looked like and just the holes in the iron railing through which he would elect to crawl. I read and reread that letter till it was almost worn out, and though it was written some thirty-seven years ago I have never forgotten it—or that cat.—MRS. R. CLIPSTON STURGIS, in "Personal Prejudices." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Dependent on a Map

MAPS, MOREOVER, ARE better than picture postal cards to review the pleasures of a trip. The flat lowlands are shown in a vivid green and the hills mount by an easy grade of fading color. At an elevation of four hundred feet the map turns brown and deepens as it climbs. One of these maps is now spread out before me and as I look at its heavier brown I recall Surrey rolling at my feet, dotted with pretty villages and a touch of blue that is the ocean in the distance. And then the long flight with streaming coat tails to the lower green on winding English roads set with flowering hedges.

And let me add that he who carries a sufficient map upon his travels needs no diary to refresh his memory when his neighbors drop in to eat a plate of apples and to listen to the adventures of his journey. The engraved wiggle of the road, the blue of ocean and of stream, the cool stippling of a forest, the black dotting of the towns, recall his holiday beyond any labored page of pencil scribbling. . . . A thin ribbon of blue in the sunny plains of Wiltshire is a runnel where he cooled his feet, and as he thumbs the map he feels again the water on his ankles. A splash of larger blue is a lake that he saw at twilight from a weary hilltop; and in the mirrored water he sees once more his village for the night, standing on its head like a jolly host to wait his coming. On the green of lower country he recalls how he lay upon his back where bluebells were the carpet of the woods. . . . Where the contour lines run thick and close upon the rugged coast of Devon he stands in memory on the dizzy cliffs to watch a white sail winking up to Bristol.

So with a map for record, no sense of duty that he must be writing needs to haunt his evenings. He may idle on the village street and seek opinion. There are silly bargains to be had across a counter—brass knockers, toasting forks and books that one will never read. He may stretch his legs at the lazy hearth and exchange without remorse a bit of gossip. . . . If, consequently, writing now months after the event and with only a map to guide my recollection, I set up any cathedral in a town where it does not belong or jumble the names of inn or castle, lay the mistake to an idleness on journey that was the parent of delight.—From "A Thread of English Road," by CHARLES S. BROOKS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Girded with Gladness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD today, men and women are turning to Christian Science for an answer to the problems which confront humanity individually and collectively. Through the study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, a spiritual understanding of the Bible is gained which is of great practical use in daily life. Bible promises which have been looked upon as merely beautiful words, impractical for use today, become of untold value in daily living.

Careful study of the Bible, in the light of Christian Science, reveals that the difficulties with which the characters of Bible history were faced vary little from the problems that must be worked out by men and women today. Thus a spiritual understanding of those means which they employed to overcome such difficulties is of the greatest importance to us. In each case it was a realization in some degree of the nature of God, and the consciousness of His presence, which brought the solution to the problem.

On page 333 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "Throughout all generations both before and after the Christian era, the Christ, as the spiritual idea,—the reflection of God,—has come with some measure of power and grace to all prepared to receive Christ, Truth. Abraham, Jacob, Moses, and the prophets caught glorious glimpses of the Messiah, or Christ, which baptized these seers in the divine nature, the essence of Love." If we believe ourselves to be sick or discouraged, lonely or poverty-stricken, we may lift up our hearts and rejoice that "glorious glimpses" of the Christ will baptize us, too, "in the divine nature," as they did the seers of olden days, when we claim our divine inheritance—the spiritual vision which is the divine birthright of all.

Many of the difficulties which beset human existence tried to discourage David, the Psalmist of Israel, yet when he turned to God with all his heart, he was rewarded in full measure. Rejoicing in God's presence, he sang (Psalms 30:11, 12), "Thou hast turned for me my mourning into dancing: thou hast put off my sackcloth, and girded me with gladness; to the end that my glory may sing praise to thee." Recognizing God's gift of "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness" (Isaiah 61:3), David was able to perceive the true nature of God, and this perception girded him with gladness.

In olden days when a man went forth to meet his foe in single combat, he was made ready for the battle by his friends and supporters. To gird, according to a dictionary definition, means "to make fast or secure; to clothe or invest, as with a robe confined with a girdle; to prepare or make ready." David perceived that the joy which came to him through consciousness of God's presence, did in actual fact gird or make him ready for the battle. So today students of Christian Science are gaining a deep-seated joy and gladness through their growing understanding of God's nature, which clothes or invests them "as with a robe confined by a girdle," and safely guides them through any seeming conflict, as nothing else can.

Through Christian Science we learn of the mental nature of the foes which would try to take away our peace. They are the same as those that tried to rob David of his peace—fear, anger, hatred, jealousy, and doubt of God's presence. Like David we must learn how invincible is the quality of joy. He who refuses to let righteousness and gladness be taken from him is robed in a "garment of praise," which protects him from the shafts of error.

How can one who is convinced that God is the cause of all existence, that He is All-in-all, be anything but joyous? And such gladness, such reflection of the sunshine of Truth, must dispel the shadows of evil, and reveal the allness of good. There may be times when great courage is needed to keep our joy; when the material senses may shout that we have little to make us glad, and a great deal to make us gloomy. But at such times we may remember that to gird means to make fast or secure, and that the very effort to express gladness will help to establish us securely in our understanding of man's inseparability from God, infinite good.

If at times it appears that we have lost the quality of joy, may it not be because we have not fully perceived the reason why God has girded His children with gladness? David found that it was "to the end that my glory may sing praise to thee, and not be silent." Gladness which comes from the knowledge of man's oneness with God cannot be kept to ourselves, but must be shared through our reflection of it. The joy which we have received through the study of Christian Science remains with us as we share it with all mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Scotch Heather

I hold all Scotland in an earthen pot—
Her still blue lakes,
Her wild and boggy moors—
The music of forgotten troubadours
May any moment tremble on the air
From tiny bells of heather
Hanging there
On a green plant
Beside my open door.

I wonder!
Would I recognize the airs—
Old tunes my fathers knew and loved so well—
Would they seem strange
Or would they lead my thoughts
To where the winds blow wildly
On some moor
And heather flowers in Scotland
As of yore?

Something stirs deep within my heart today:
It is white heather blooming by my door
Reminding me (as it has done before)
Of stern-faced men who wandered on the heath
Stopping, perhaps, to gaze upon the sight
Of the wide moors clothed suddenly in white.

I know myself a Scot
On this spring day:
I know the moors in some unquestioned way—
The moors my fathers must have wandered o'er—
This plant of waxy heather brings to me
The wind-swept moors
That lie beyond the sea.

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG

„Przepasałeś mię radością"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w jezyku angielskim

Dziś na całym świecie są mężczyźni i kobiety, którzy w Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej szukają rozwiązania zagadnień dotyczących tak jednostki jak i zbiorowości. Studiowanie podręcznika Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma św.), dzieła Mary Baker Eddy, daje duchowe zrozumienie Biblii, co w życiu codziennym ma duże praktyczne znaczenie. Obietnice Biblii, które dotąd uważano tylko za piękne, do niczego nie przydatne dziś słowa, nabierają niezmiernej wartości w życiu dnia powszedniego.

Poważne studiowanie Pisma św. w świetle Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej objawia, że trudności, którym stawiły czoło charaktery opisane w dziejach Biblii, nie różnią się zasadniczo od zagadnień powstających przed dzisiejszymi mężczyznami i kobietami. Dlatego nader ważne jest duchowe zrozumienie sposobów pokonania trudności, do których uciekały się te charaktery. Uświadomienie sobie w pewnym stopniu natury Boga i świadomość Jego obecności rozwiązywały każde zagadnienie.

Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Poprzez wszystkie pokolenia tak przed erą Chrystusową, jak i po niej, Chrystus jako idea duchowa—odbicie Boga—przychodził z pewną miarą mocy i łaski do wszystkich, kto gotów był przyjąć Chrystusa, Prawdę. Abraham, Jakób, Mojżesz i prorocy pochwycili pełne chwały przebłyski Mesjasza czyli Chrystusa, które ochrzciły tych widzących w naturę boską, istotę Miłości" (Science and Health, str. 333). Aczkolwiek uważamy się za chorych, zniechęconych, samotnych, zubożałych, jednak możemy rościć sobie prawo do dziedzictwa boskiego, do duchowej wizji, która jest przyrodzonym prawem boskim każdego człowieka; wtedy podniesiemy się w radości, iż „pełne chwały przebłyski" Chrystusa ochrzczą także i nas w „naturę boską," jak to czyniły w dawnych czasach.

Obciążające istnienie ludzkie trudności usiłowały odebrać Dawidowi, Psalmiście Izraela, odwagę, jednak gdy zwrócił się on całym sercem do Boga, został w pełni wynagrodzony. Radując się obecnością Bożą śpiewał: „Tedyś odmienił płacz mój w pląsanie, zdjąłeś ze mnie wór mój, a przepasałeś mię radością. Przetoż tobie śpiewać będzie chwała moja" (Psalm 30:12, 13). Dawid uznał dar Boży: „odzienie chwały miasto ducha ściśnionego" (Izajasz 61:3); uczyniło go to zdolnym do rozpoznania prawdziwej natury Boga i przepasało go radością.

Dawniej, gdy mężczyzna stawał do pojedynku z wrogiem, przyjaciele i stronnicy przygotowywali go do boju. Według słownika „przepasać" znaczy „uczynić mocnym, czyli bezpiecznym; odziać, czyli przyoblec jakby w szatę ściągniętą pasem; przygotować, czyli przysposobić." Dawid spostrzegł, że radość, której doznał dzięki uświadomieniu obecności Boga, faktycznie przepasała go, czyli przygotowała do walki. Tak i dziś uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej przebywa w stanie głębokiej radości i wesela wskutek wzrastania w zrozumieniu natury Boga i to zrozumienie odziewa, czyli przyobleka go jakby w ściągniętą pasem szatę i bezpiecznie wyprowadza go z rzekomej walki lepiej, niż to by uczyniło cokolwiek innego.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy, że natura naszych nieprzyjaciół jest mentalna. Usiłując odebrać nam pokój niczym nie różnią się oni od nieprzyjaciół Dawida: bojaźni, gniewu, nienawiści, zazdrości i zwątpienia o obecności Bożej, którzy usiłowali pozbawić go pokoju. I my, jak i Dawid, musimy poznać, jak nieprzezwyciężona jest cecha radości. Obrona swojej prawości i radości przyobleka nas w „odzienie chwały," które chroni od strzał błędu.

W przekonaniu, że Bóg jest przyczyną całego istnienia i że jest On Wszystko-we-wszystkim, czyż można się nie radować? A ta radość—odbicie słonecznego światła Prawdy—powinna rozproszyć cienie zła i objawić wszystkość dobra. Nieraz dla zachowania swej radości potrzeba nam wiele odwagi, bo materialne zmysły krzyczą, że mało jest przyczyn do radości a bardzo dużo do smutku. W tych chwilach winniśmy pamiętać, że przepasać się jest to uczynić siebie mocnym, czyli pewnym i że już sam wysiłek wyrażania radości przyczyni się do ustalenia w nas zrozumienia, że człowiek jest nierozdzielny z Bogiem, dobrem nieskończonym.

Czy nie dlatego wydaje się nam chwilami, że utraciliśmy cechę radości, że nie rozpoznaliśmy jeszcze celu, w jakim Bóg przepasał swe dzieci radością? Cel ten Dawid pojął i oddał słowami: „tobie śpiewać będzie chwała moja, a milczeć nie będzie." Radości, która płynie z poznania jedności człowieka z Bogiem, nie możemy uważać za swoją własność, bo odzwierciedlając tę radość udzielamy jej innym; zawsze pozostanie w nas radość zdobyta przez studiowanie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, ta radość, którą dzielimy się z całą ludzkością.

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Rain Tonight

There will be rain tonight,
Now the trees bend over,
There will be rain,
The drowsy bee is gone from the swaying clover,
And it is quiet again.

I hear a bird at the edge of evening
Singing.
His voice is water running over
A stone,
There will be rain tonight,
O the wind is bringing
Rain, where the leaves are blown!

—MABEL SIMPSON, in *Voices*

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1939

'This Rare Piece Going, Going . . .'

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By a Staff Photographer

One of Boston's Many Auctions

1. Walter I. Nichols, auctioneer, exhibits a rare Sevres vase.

2. Walter E. Nichols, veteran Boston auction man, labels a barrel of Boston antiques for shipment to California. Buyers from all parts of the country come to Boston for costly old furnishings.

3. "Going, going, gone!" chants Walter I. as the bidding stops on this bisque bust.

4. "Note, carefully, ladies and gentlemen, the fine carving on this walnut chair, one of set . . ."

Gleam in the eye tells story — Nothing can stop some bidders, not even the auctioneer.

"Ladies and gentlemen, may I have your expert attention for a moment? I have here a curious vase of exquisite workmanship, doubtless from the royal palace of Louis XIV and brought to our shores by a daring Yankee seaman. This symmetrically molded, beautifully painted Sèvres vase, made in the year 1753, as proved by this mark in the top, has graced the feasting tables of a gay, convivial time that is no more. Before the bidding for this souvenir without peer or price is opened, ladies and gentleman, I desire briefly to state . . ."

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Your auctioneer must be a canny fellow, able to detect that sudden stiffening that tells him you are his "fish," that you will bid and bid hard. Your auctioneer must know how to bring that gleam to your eye.

If you are a collector of old ship's logs he must know the words that will get you, "thrilling account of hurricane at sea, vividly described in the quaint seamen's language of a bygone age. Romance and danger rides the raging ocean, heroism, sacrifice, and victory recounted with the charm of the unschooled narrator."

Your eyes brighten, the old canvas cover of the log takes on an aureate hue, 'though in your heart you know its pages probably read: "Sailed 60 miles; wind nor-nor east; Mr. Gideon on watch."

Center for Liquidation

Boston is a great place for auctions. For one thing it is the Hub for liquidating estates of old families from all over New England. For another, younger generations are traditionally contemptuous of the furnishings of the old, and many a Beacon Hill home is modernized while the Chippendale, Sheraton, Victorian oak, and French Pronvincial is loaded off to the auctioneer. This plentitude of costly antiques, combined with a lively appreciation of values serves to attract purchasers from afar as well as natives, and as a result Boston's auction marts are rather prosperous places.

There are a few along Columbus Avenue, Tremont, and Washington streets, but if you start out to make the rounds sooner or later you will find Walter Nichols' place, tucked in behind the Parker House on Bosworth Street.

It's dimly lighted, a sleepy, dreamy place. Oriental rugs hang from the walls, a fine bonnet top highboy stands beside a Chinese lacquered table, and a Sung vase stands on a kidney desk. Walter E. Nichols, actioneer, man and boy these 50 years, sits comfortably in a rocker and with mellow geniality reminisces on the passing scene as it looks from the auctioneer's podium.

Try and Stop 'Em

"Human nature is always your best bet," he begins. "Now take the case of these French movie machines. A few years ago it was all the style to have one on Beacon Hill. That was before they made home movies much in America. As a consequence, we get a few of these cameras and projectors from time to time. Now, I had one myself. I know for a fact that you can't get film for them anymore. It just isn't being made. It's unfair, it's wrong. They should be compelled to make it, but they don't.

"Now, I explain this very carefully and honestly and fully every time I have one to offer. Yet, do you know, they lap them up. There is always somebody in the crowd who is absolutely certain he can get the films and he bids it in, no matter what I say. In fact, the harder I try to stop them the more determined they become to buy. What can you do?"

You browse around the oddities for awhile. Then, the buyers begin to assemble, Soon you see an energetic man in a brown suit, a forceful, busy manner, and a voice that carries to every dust covered nook of the old gallery.

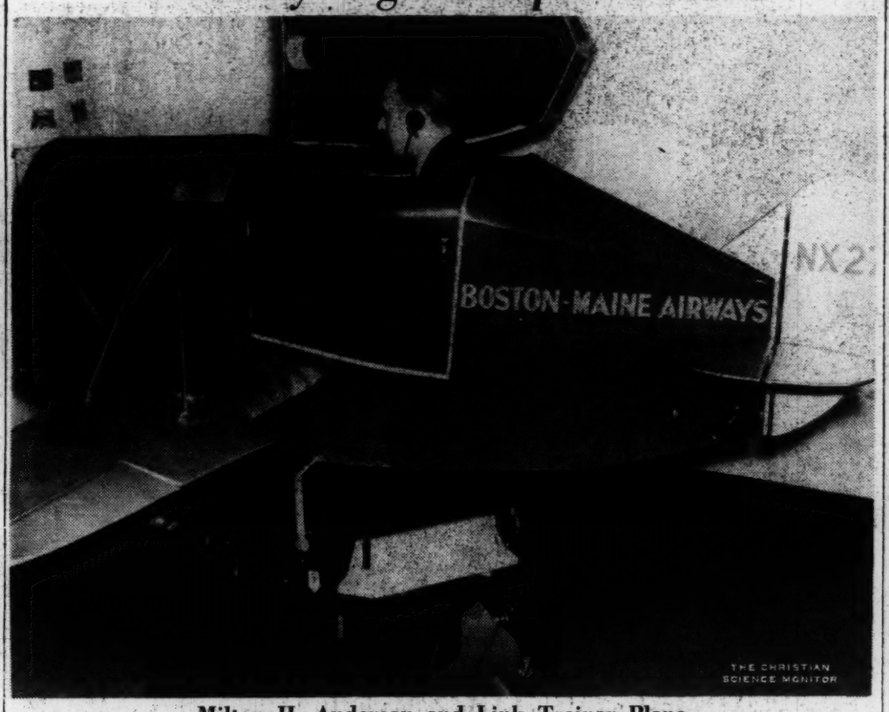
He is Walter I. Nichols, nephew

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Medieval Academy To Convene in Boston

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Medieval Academy of America will be held today and tomorrow, with addresses to be delivered at the Hotel Somerset tonight at 7:30 o'clock, and at the Building of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 28 Newbury Street on Saturday at 10 a. m.

Stationary Flights Helpful to Pilots



Milton H. Anderson and Link Trainer Plane

Mr. Anderson, chief of operations of Boston-Maine Airways, is shown ready to "go under the hood" of the new Link trainer plane for use in training on approach and instrument landing problems.

Land That Housed One Family, Now To Provide for 31

The Real Estate Week

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More and more home seekers, thinking in terms of convenient transportation, reasonable prices, well-established trees, large lots, proximity to shops, churches and theaters are stumbling upon Livermore Garden in Wellesley Hills these days.

Stumbling is the right word since you do not see this modern, colonial home development from the Worcester Turnpike unless you know it is there or unless you are looking for a place to live in which is hidden from the general public view without being far removed from the main arteries of travel and the bustle of shopping centers.

That is because Kirtland Street, which swings toward the Pike from Linden and then back to Linden in the form of a horseshoe and is the site for Livermore Gardens, drops away from the Turnpike in a forest of hemlocks, oaks and maples. Hence, this development is one of a rare few that is discovered by the week end home tourist when he is usually looking for some other site.

Only a few months ago, Livermore Gardens was one of those beautiful old family estates owned by the Livermores and handed down to family heirs through the years. Its sale to real estate developers is just another chapter in the interesting story of American housing trends away from great family estates to the small, suburban home and lot. Where one family once lived in isolated luxury, 31 families will be living when the development is completed.

But what is the appeal of Livermore Gardens for prospective home owners? That question can be answered by asking another: "What is uppermost in the thoughts of home seekers when they look at a development?" The answer is: "Transportation." This the Merrill C. Nutting development has in its three fundamental forms: railroad, bus, and motorcar.

Bus lines along the Worcester Turnpike provide 20-minute service into Park Square. The Wellesley Hills railroad station is just five minutes' walk as is also the Wellesley Hills shopping center and the Community Theater. Lots are no less than 10,000 feet and prices, including houses thereon, range from $9,000 to $15,000.

One might say that Merrill C. Nutting, like other real estate developers along the Worcester

(Continued on Page 15, Column 5)

Hitler's Address In Radio Round Table

A round table discussion on Washington's reaction to Adolf Hitler's address to the Reichstag this morning will be led by Brig. Gen. Hugh Johnson, columnist, tonight, over the NBC-Blue network at 8:30. WBZ will radiocast this program locally.

Among the Washington correspondents participating in this discussion will be Erwin D. Canham, Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, Mark Sullivan, Jay Franklin, Earl Godwin and Raymond Clapper. "Baukhage," the National Broadcasting Company's new Capital observer, will also be heard.

Rest for the Chief, Retirement, Ease— So, Off to a Fire!

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 28 (AP) —Yes, sir, Carl D. Stockwell had a right to believe he was entitled to a good rest on the first day of his retirement as Fire Chief after serving 47 years in the department —that is until an alarm came in.

"Yes, Sir, I'm going to take a long rest now," Mr. Stockwell related as he visited his old associates at headquarters. "No more fire alarms, no more. . . .

"Brrrh," the harsh sound of the telephone broke in.

"Where's that fire?" shouted the ex-Chief, and grabbing his hat he was off to the scene.

"Yes, a long rest is just what I need," the old fire eater concluded when the fire in a wood box had been extinguished.

Daughter of Saltonstall To Be Queen of Festival

Emily Saltonstall, the Governor's young daughter, has been selected as queen of the fifth annual Nashoba Apple Blossom Festival, officials have announced. The festival will be held from May 14 to May 21 at Westford, Mass., 30 miles from Boston.

The festival was inaugurated in 1935 as a means to attract motorists to the Nashoba fruit belt annually and eventually to establish the affair as firmly as the Shenandoah Apple Blossom fete. The district contains 38 Massachusetts towns.

Marksmen to Train

Beginning three months' intensive training for the annual marksmanship contest between all armed forces of the United States, to be held at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August, nearly 100 of the best marksmen in northeast Coast Guard units took up quarters at the Wakefield, Mass., rifle range today. Lieut. D. L. Dexter is in command of the group.

B. & M. Airways Training Plane Stays on Ground

So that qualified air line pilots, private pilots or the public may study instrument approach and landing flight problems on the ground, Boston-Maine Airways has just installed a Link training plane in a new pilots' school for intrument flying which it has established at its offices in the Administration Building at East Boston airport.

The Link trainer, which is built by a Binghamton, N. Y., firm, can simulate the vertical and lateral movements of a large plane and is equipped with typical controls and flight instruments. It is also equipped with electronic devices which simulate exactly the radio beam signals of the airways.

An aviation student may go under its hood to practice actual approach and landing-on-instruments problem at East Boston or other fields or can work out artificial problems posed to help his co-ordination faculties.

A pantographic device connected with the trainer plane records on a chart of Boston or any other airport the course "flown" by the pilot under the hood and the degree of accuracy to which he has worked out the particular flight problem.

Mrs. Roosevelt Calls Pact Unfair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 28— In a series of addresses and interviews on the eve of Chancellor Hitler's public reply to the peace appeal of President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt expressed a hope that Hitler would seek to remedy the "unfairness" of the Treaty of Versailles by peaceful methods.

The President's wife came here by automobile from her Hyde Park, N. Y., home and lectured in the Municipal Auditorium for the benefit of a medical center. Prior to the lecture, she spoke over a radio station and granted an interview to the press.

"The treaty which ended the World War (the Treaty of Versailles) was unfair," Mrs. Roosevelt told her lecture audience. "Any treaty made at the end of a war is made in bitterness, is bound to be unfair."

Nevertheless, she voiced her opposition to the use of war to remedy the injustices of that treaty, saying, "It seems to me incredible that people who remember the last war could resort to that method again to make any condition, anywhere, better."

Plea to Peg Tax Rate In Boston at $41.30

In a strong appeal for retaining last year's $41.30 tax rate for Boston, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today cited United States Census figures and a recent study made by J. M. Leonard, well-known Detroit Governmental research expert, showing Boston to have the highest per capita expense for taxpayers of any comparable city in the country.

After citing figures which disclose the reason for this high cost of Government in Boston, the Bureau asks pointedly whether, with City finances and industry in their present acute conditions, citizens wish to continue expensive services in their present scope.

What a Family Pays

The Leonard report, just published by the National Municipal League, is considered especially significant because he has developed a mythical family composed of father, mother, and two children, earning $2,500 yearly, owning a $5,500 house, $300 automobile, and a variety of modern conveniences.

Mr. Leonard has taken this mythical family, moved them to some 150 representative cities, and has computed what direct taxes they would pay in each. For cities of more than 500,000, Boston is out in the lead. It would cost the family $251.90 a year for State and local taxes.

This compares with:

Chicago	$248.05
Buffalo	207.85
Detroit	207.08
St. Louis	201.19
Los Angeles	199.74
Baltimore	197.88
Cleveland	197.60
San Francisco	189.32
Milwaukee	180.62
Philadelphia	176.45
Pittsburgh	172.64

The property tax in Boston was found to be particularly high by Mr. Leonard. It was 54.7 per cent above the average elsewhere.

In the cost of Mr. Leonard's mythical family it was found, for example, that 84 per cent of their total state, county, and local taxes would have been assessed against their $5,500 house. Elsewhere, this same proportion averaged 55 per cent, and never exceeded 82 per cent.

Per Capita Costs Highest

Deducting revenues from public service enterprises, grants-in-aid, and donations and pension assessments in order to give a more accurate picture, the Bureau finds the net per capita revenue paid in Boston is $92.50.

This compares with $89.88 in New York; $69.69 in Pittsburgh; $66.58 in Milwaukee; $55.42 in Cleveland; and down to $44.29 in St. Louis.

Examining the reasons for this higher cost in Boston, the Bureau presents comparisons of the per capita costs of major services.

This discloses that schools in Boston cost $20.90 per capita, while they cost from $19.97 in New York down to $10.76 in Baltimore.

This leads to the Bureau's conclusion: "In view of the drain on individual income and the evidences of stagnation which afflicts the City as a whole, it is high time that the citizens expressed themselves as to whether they wish to support municipal services at the present level."

Milk in Paper Fights Price Boost

The paper milk container went to court today.

Denying the right of the State Milk Control Board to impose a one cent increase upon milk distributors using paper containers, the United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association filed a petition in the State Supreme Court to restain the Board from enforcing the one cent price increase.

The Association turned from glass bottles to paper containers three weeks ago and on the strength of its interstate business, claims that the Control Board has no jurisdiction over the affairs of its 2,000 dairy farmers. Thus does the paper milk container issue assume a new significance in the New England market as another wedge for discounting the powers and authority of the Massachusetts Control Board which has ordered an increase of one cent a quart on all milk sold in paper containers.

The court petition points out that "paper containers have been used for many years in dozens of large city markets at costs no greater to the producer than those of glass bottles. At the same time, paper containers afford outstanding advantages in sanitation and convenience."

The petition revealed that milk sales in the Greater Boston market which absorbs the great bulk of milk production in all New England states have been declining for some time. Introduction of paper containers, it is pointed out, will help to stimulate sales like any new improvement in any industry. The one-cent price increase, it is argued, will defeat the purpose of these containers and keep milk sales down.

Favorable opinions of many consumers and consumer organizations were cited in the petition as supporting the use of paper containers at their face value.

Hearings on the petition are expected to open next Monday.

Boston's Cloudiest Winter Reported

This winter has been the cloudiest in the history of the Boston Weather Bureau, it was reported today at the office of Senior Meteorologist G. Harold Noyes. For the period beginning Jan. 1 there has been less total sunshine than in any other year since 1852, when the Boston Bureau was established.

With 1,364 hours as the maximum possible time for sunshine for the first four months of this year, the sun actually only shone for 556 hours. The normal figure for sunshine during the four-month period is 757 hours.

Total rainfall for the first 27 days this month was 4.56 inches, 1.76 inches above normal.

"Fair and cool" is the forecast from the Weather Bureau for tonight and tomorrow.

Newsboys Plan Dance to Aid Camp

Now that the ice has melted from Thompson Lake at West Poland, Maine, newsboys on the corners of Boston streets are thinking of the place where trees grow and flowers, where they may swim and paddle a canoe, and ride in a speed boat and on a merry-go-round in the middle of a village green. Some of them will be able to put a cent or two a day aside, from their earnings, toward the modest charge which is made for a two-weeks vacation at the summer camp of the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation. Others will have to turn over every penny to the purchase of food for the family and will have no way of accumulating the little piles of savings for which they might obtain so much.

Thinking of boys whose meager profits mean the difference between existence and starvation, and no more, the Burroughs Newsboys Fraternity, which was organized four years ago by members of the Foundation, will hold its annual dance on Friday evening, May 12, to raise money for sending the needy boys to camp. The entire proceeds will be used for this purpose. Music, it is announced, will be by the orchestra of Bud McIntyre, and the public is invited to attend the dance, at the Foundation headquarters, 10 Somerset Street, from 8 p. m. to midnight.

City Club in Drive

© Bachrach

Charles A. Gates

Chairman of Campaign for 2,000 New Members

The Boston City Club today held its second special report luncheon in the Club auditorium, 14 Somerset Street, marking the end of the second week of the Club's drive to increase through membership the Club's service to men of Greater Boston.

A goal of 2,000 pledges of new memberships from the 3,000 active members is expected to be reached by Saturday, May 6, when a victory dinner will be held. Charles A. Gates is General Chairman of the drive, being conducted by the Club in celebration of a third of a century of service as a leading Boston institution.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Decreasing cloudiness, becoming fair tonight; continued fair Saturday; not much change in temperature; lowest tonight near or slightly under 40 degrees; with light frost remote from the shore; moderate northerly winds.

Cranberry Bogs: Considerable frost in the cranberry bogs tonight.

Maine: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair with rising temperature in the interior.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy probably light frost in the interior tonight: Saturday fair and somewhat warmer in the interior.

Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair and slightly warmer.

New Hampshire: Fair with light frost tonight; Saturday fair and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds over north portion and fresh northeast over south portion. Fair over north and partly cloudy over south portion tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	39	Minneapolis	46	44
Bermuda	68	68	New Orleans	66	66
Chicago	44	42	New York	48	44
Denver	40	40	Norfolk	62	62
Helena	46	46	Philadelphia	46	44
Kansas City	48	46	St. Louis	52	52
Los Angeles	56	54	San Francisco	52	52
Miami	70	64	Washington	54	54

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 28.
B—Minimum, April 27.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:45 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Saturday, 7:09 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:09 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

ree public lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"The Pirates of Penzance," and "Trial by Jury," presented by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Compan of London. 8:15. Matinee tomorrow at 2:15: "Iolanthe."

Copley—
"Pinocchio," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Our Town," by Thornton Wilder. Presented by O. E. Wee and Frank McCoy. Starring Eddie Dowling. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell in "Fast and Loose." 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Exeter—
"The Adventures of Chico," 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Duke of West Point," with Louis Hayward and Joan Fontaine. 2:55, 5:55, 8:50.

Metropolitan—
"Dark Victory," starring Bette Davis. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Sudden Money," with Charles Ruggles and Marjorie Rambeau. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:20.

Radio—Page 14

Coolidge Corner—
"The Three Musketeers," with the Ritz Brothers, Don Ameche, and Gloria Stuart. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Wife, Husband and Friend." 3:45, 6:50, 9:55.

Uptown—
"Twelve Crowded Hours." 2:35, 5:35' 8:35. Also "Midnight." 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55.

Trans-Lux—
"The Challenge," with Luis Trenker, Robert Douglas, Joan Gardner, and Mary Clare. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:20, 10. Also "Newsreel Digest." 10:40 a. m., 1:15, 3:40, 6:10, 8:50.

Normandie—
"They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. Also "Zaza," featuring Claudette Colbert. Tomorrow "Jesse James," with Tyrone Power and Henry Fonda. Also "Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff.

Fine Arts—
Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina," 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7, 9:30. Also "Mother Goose Goes Hollywood," 2:45, 5, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," starring Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Also, "The Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Wuthering Heights," featuring Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier and David Niven. Orpheum 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 2:35, 3:50, 7, 10. Also "The Kid from Texas." Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Firefly," with Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Also Franchot Tone and Myrna Loy in "Man Proof." Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton in "White Woman." 10:35 a. m., 2:40, 6:25, 10:10. Also "Whispering Enemies," with Jack Holt. 12:05, 3:50, 7:40. Stage: Johnny Woods. Earl La Vere with Helen Ware, and the Virginians. 1:30, 5:05, 8:50.

Repertory—
"Ladies in Love," with Janet Gaynor and Loretta Young. Also "Smashing the Rackets," with Chester Morris. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Fenway and Paramount—
Errol Flynn in "Dodge City." Fenway. 2:50, 6:20, 9:45 Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Pardon Our Nerve," featuring Lynn Bari, and Michael Whalen. Fenway: 1:15, 4:45, 8:15, Paramount: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

University—
Charles Laughton in "The Beachcomber." 2:55, 6:30, 10. Also "St. Louis Blues," featuring Dorothy Lamour. 1:30, 3, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
Lowell Thomas Tour "To New Zealand." Robert Benchley in "An Hour for Lunch." "Small Town Idol." "The Story of Alfred Noble," latest news reels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Lady's From Kentucky," with George Raft and Ellen Drew. Scollay: 11:55 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. Modern: 11a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:30. Also "Stagecoach," featuring John Wayne, George Bancroft and Claire Trevor. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Shirley Temple in "The Little Princess." Also Joe E. Brown in "Flirting With Fate." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Program by the Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—
Concert by Isabel French, soprano. Claude Jean Chiasson, pianist. 8:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Mediaeval Art by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.,

Hotel Somerset—
Lecture by Emmet Lavery on "The Theater's Social Force." 3.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Lobsters and Other Sea Foods Show Seasonal Drop in Prices

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Housewives who made food shopping surveys today found practically no change in prices of staple items including meats, although seasonal commodities reflected the supply by dropping or increasing. Thrifty buyers, seeking to keep within their budgets, found a little shopping around to be of value.

Lobsters Lower

Lobsters are coming into season rapidly and the supply is increasing daily, with large receipts from Nova Scotia and Maine. Only a few weeks ago the supply was so low as to boost prices to a 10-year peak. Today's quotations are as much as 35 cents a pound lower on the live lobsters and $1 a pound on lobster meat. Best medium sized live lobsters were 45 cents a pound and the meat, $1.60. While the drop in price is sensational, by reason of its severity, it is, nevertheless, a seasonal development and expected in informed quarters. The month of May is the peak of the season, with prices as low as they are likely to go, fish men declared today.

Other sea foods were lower, too, including fresh mackerel, which were down to 15 cents for tinkers in the Faneuil Hall area, and 12 cents in some chain stores. Tinkers are small sized mackerel. The larger fish, up to two pounds in weight apiece, brought 20 to 25 cents a pound today in Faneuil Hall stalls, where fresh western salmon and eastern shoals halibut were offered at 40 cents a pound.

Meat Prices

In meats, pork loins for roasting are from 23 to 28 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall sector and 21 cents in some chain stores. Spring lamb from California is more or less scarce, market men say, with prices around 35 cents a pound for legs and 18 to 20 cents for the forequarter. Poultry prices are practically unchanged from a week ago. One chain store system features ducklings this week end at 19 cents a pound.

In vegetables, the California asparagus is selling as high as 40 cents a bunch for large stalks. Summer squash of the "straight neck" type, can be had around Faneuil Hall market for as little as two pounds for 15 cents. Prince Edward Island potatoes range from 45 to 65 cents a peck; Texas Bermuda onions around 5 to 7 cents a pound; beets 6 to 8 cents a bunch; broccoli 11½ to 15 cents a pound; cauliflower 19 to 25 cents a head; carrots 6½ to 8 cents a bunch and green beans 9½ to 15 cents a pound.

Strawberries range from 25 to 35 cents a quart and for hot house berries from Lincoln, Mass., pints of small berries are marked 50 cents, with larger sized ones 75 cents. Puerto Rico pineapples are 25 cents each. Oranges range from 25 cents to $1 a dozen in the Faneuil Hall area.

Spring Calls
to You and Your Home
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To Pay More Is Extravagant. To Pay Less Is Risky
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Or will you BUY on facts?

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If you buy with eyes wide open, you'll consider a Quincy Mutual policy. Quincy Mutual is a strong company. One look at the latest financial statement substantiates this. Quincy Mutual has successfully weathered conflagrations, depressions, and wars for 88 years. Quincy Mutual has paid every loss promptly and in full. Quincy Mutual has returned to its policyholders more than five million dollars, representing an annual dividend savings of 20% or more on premiums.

It will pay you to check these facts with *your own* local agent. Why not do it right away before your present fire policies expire? If you insist on Quincy Mutual, you'll get it.

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Call HANcock 3800 Today
When you see a moth flying
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By the time he sprouts wings that fluttering villain you see flaunting himself around your room has already eaten his smug head off . . . probably from a very strategic spot on your precious Persian. Why give him a chance? Call Filene's Vaporized Fur Storage where your coat will be vaporized, inspected, stored in an absolutely still air, continually freezing temperature, available on 10 minutes' notice, delivered in 24 hours, air blown cleaned and BACKED BY THE FILENE REPUTATION FOR DEPENDABILITY.

They Earn a Trip to the New York Fair

By a Staff Photographer

Peabody Settlement Fair Group

Back row, left to right: Morton Goldberg, Selig Wasserman, William Rudy, Joseph Ryan, Morris Mezoff, Sidney Korzenowitz.

Front row, left to right: Harold Weinstein, William De Pasquale, Frank Jaworski, Michael Fumarola, Peter Pano, Eugene Grudzinsky.

Boston Boys to Take Part In N. Y. World Fair for Week

Twelve boys from Elizabeth Peabody Settlement House on Charles Street, members of the Science and Engineering Clubs of the American Institute, a natural science movement for young people, will leave here Sunday night for New York to spend a week carrying out original research projects at the World's Fair.

The Boston boys, under supervision of H. Henry Platt, science director at Peabody House, will be stationed at the "showcase laboratory" which has been erected for the use of natural science clubs in the Westinghouse Building at the Fair. They will be guests of the American Institute for a week. Apart from their laboratory work, they will have plenty of leisure to see all the marvels of the Fair.

The young scientists at work will be one of the Fair's novelties. The boys' projects will include winding motors and transformers, growing and projecting chemical crystals, experimenting with plastics and cosmetics, and making relief models.

The boys who were chosen to make the trip are: Peter Pano, Morris Mezoff, Frank Jaworski, Sidney Korzenowitz, Michael Fumarola, Joseph Ryan, William Rudy, Harold Weinstein, Eugene Grudzinsky, William De Pasquale, Morton Goldberg and Selig Wassermen. All are residents of the West End.

These boys were chosen as the best in a group of 150 young scientists and also—being 15 to 17 years old—as probably the most responsible on a trip away from home. The House has boys as young as seven entered in its natural science courses.

Mr. Platt said that there may be an opportunity for three other groups of boys to go to the Fair in May. This possibility is now under consideration by Institute officials.

Baltic Refugees Land in Boston

Bringing 49 passengers from Baltic ports, many of whom are refugees from recently conquered nations, the Steamer Scanyork of the American Scantic Line,—one of four modern combination passenger-freight ships flying the American flag, that are in service between Boston, New York and Baltic ports,—arrived at Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, yesterday.

Eleven of the passengers landed at Boston, while a cargo of Scandinavian woodpulp, newsprint and general cargo was discharged here.

The Anchor liner Transylvania is due from New York to embark passengers for Londonderry and Glasgow, sailing at 5 p.m.

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Pledges to Aged In New Hampshire Being Fulfilled?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 28—New Hampshire lawmakers, predominatingly Republican, are carrying out G. O. P. pledges to provide aid to the aged.

Legislators have called upon Congress to give the Townsend Plan consideration. Then the State House of Representatives by a 186-to-159 vote approved a bill that would raise pensions for aged to $30 a month, but the bill must yet go to the Appropriations Committee.

Representative Charles Barnard of Manchester opposed the bill, saying it would increase costs $150,000 in 1940 and $200,000 in 1941 to the State.

When legislation reducing the age limit already passed becomes effective the cost is expected to further increase. At present slightly more than 4,000 cases with an average payment of $23.44 a month are being handled.

The House has turned down another bill which would have increased from $300 to $500 the life insurance permitted recipients of old-age aid.

Legislators Win Initial Victory On Salary Increase

Legislators favoring an increase in their biennial session salary were today celebrating their initial victory, namely the action of the Legislative Committee on Public Service in favoring a bill boosting the two-year pay to $4,000.

Until this year the legislators received $4,000 for their two-year term at the rate of $2,000 for each annual session. Now with the biennial session system in effect the legislators are eligible to receive $2,000 for this year's session and nothing during the 1940 off-year, unless a salary increase bill is adopted.

Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston, Senate Chairman, and Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton, House Chairman, respectively of the Committee dissented from the majority report. Senator Curtis said he would have a $3,000 salary.

Taxpayers Attack Rise

The committee action was immediately attacked by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, the organization which backed the biennial sessions constitutional amendment. Mr. MacDonald said:

"The issue in Massachusetts today is saving money, not spending it. The task is to cut the budget, not increase it. A salary of $4,000 for the two-year period for which a legislator is elected would add $560,000 to the taxpayers' burden. That preposterous proposal will be adequately dealt with when it comes before the Ways and Means Committee for a public hearing."

Meanwhile, the Legislative Committee on Public Health reported favorably a bill to require couples contemplating marriage to submit to a physical examination prior to obtaining their marriage licenses. Under the bill if what is regarded as evidence of a communicable disease is discovered the information would be given to both parties, but marriage would not be forbidden.

Modifies Prior Bills

This bill is a modification of previous pre-martial examination bills which would have prohibited the marriage of persons found having social dieseases.

The Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles reported favorably a bill to provide for the licensing and registration of bicycles. The license fee would be 50 cents. The license would be permanent.

The same Committee reported adversely several bills to change the automobile registration date from Jan. 1 to April 1. Advocates have insisted the change would boost gasoline tax revenue by influencing drivers to operate their cars the year round.

In the House of Representatives a bill to establish a state fund for workmen's compensation was defeated when the Lower Branch accepted an adverse committee report.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Penn relays	Arthur T. Lyman, talk	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; Baseball	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Vocal Varieties"	Richard Himber's Orch.	News commentator	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	Hitler Speech Comment	Hollywood comment	"The Question Wheel"	Vincentti Salon Orch.
7:30	Reactions to Hitler's	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Speech	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	"First Nighter"	NBC Jamboree: quartet;	Lucille Manners; Ross	Concert Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
8:15	drama	soloists; orchestra	Graham; Frank Black's	Concert Orchestra	"Variety program with
8:30	Burns and Allen;	Washington Round Table	Orch.; talks by Grover	"Author! Author!"; lit-	an Irish Lilt"
8:45	Ray Noble's Orch.	on Hitler Speech	Whalen; Mrs. V. Astor	erary game	Maygar Serenaders
9:00	"Playhouse": Or-	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	"People's Quiz Club"	Bailey Axton; Eleanor
9:15	son Welles and	vocalists; orchestra	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	"People's Quiz Club"	Bowers, songs
9:30	Joan Bennett in	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	Hitler Speech Summary	Dance Music
9:45	"Black Daniel"	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	Hitler Speech Comment	Army and Navy Clubs
10:00	"Grand Central	Rochester Civic Or-	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	British Comment on	Annual Military Ball
10:15	Station"; drama	chestra	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Hitler's Speech	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30	Robert L. Ripley;	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Hitler Speech Comment	Don Bestor's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:45	vocalist; orchestra	Johnny Messner's Orch.	"Behind the Headlines"	Teagarden's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecast: news	News; weather; music	News Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15	Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	News Commentator	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:30	C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	Tommy Reynold's Orch.
11:45	C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch	"Nation's Playhouse"	Vido Musso's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:15	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ; Garden talk	"Musical Clock"	
7:00	Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecast; music	"Song for Saturday"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Shopping Service	Guitar and harp	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	Talk; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"The Band Parade"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15	"Ramblings"; news	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	"Organ Moods"	"Breakfast Club"; so-	Network speaker	"Musical Memories"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	"Organ Moods"	loists; orchestra	Variations	"Musical Memories"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Network speaker	"Cowboy Caravan"	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Studio speaker
10:15	Jimmy and Dick	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Studio speaker
10:30	Bill Elliot, songs	Barry McKinley, songs	"Radio Forum"	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Junior Explorers	"The Child Grows Up"	Armchair Quartet	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Cincinnati Con-	Network program	"Music Styled for You"	Highlights, Halftones	"Wild Azalias"
11:15	servatory of Mu-	Network program	"Music Styled for You"	"This Wonderful World"	"Wild Azalias"
11:30	sic: Karol Lis-	Weather; music; talk	Women's Clubs program:	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	niewski, pianist	Things and Swings"	Mayor Tobin, speaker	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00	Kate Smith speaks	News; "Checkerboard	'Leaders in Dance Time'	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	News Service	Time"; stocks	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"The Man on the	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Musical Varieties
12:45	Farm"	Home Hour: Sen. John	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"Music That Soothes"
1:00	Enoch Light's Or.	H. Bankhead, Ala.; W.	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Enoch Light's Or.	Blaufuss' Orchestra	Marimba Melodies	"Merchants' Program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"The Novelteers"	Little Variety Show: so-	John Metcalf, baritone;	"Merchants' Program"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"The Novelteers"	loists; orchestra	violin; organ	Garden Club	Short Story Editor
2:00	Dramatization	People's Lobby: Reps.	Spelling Bee from	Music Hall from Lon-	"Pages from the Clas-
2:15	Dramatization	Lemke and Burdick	Faneuil Hall	don: BBC Variety Or.	sical Album": Ravel's
2:30	"Texas Rangers";	Del Courtney's Orch.	Spelling Bee from	Sport reports	"Pictures at an Exhi-
2:45	"Texas Rangers"	Del Courtney's Orch.	Faneuil Hall	Sport comment	sition"
3:00	The Merrymakers.	"It's Up to You"; Dale	Spelling Bee from	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:15	The Merrymakers	Baxter, m. c.; guests	Faneuil Hall	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30	Mass. Junior Day;	Al Roth's Orchestra	Spelling Bee from	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:45	speakers; music	Weather; news	Faneuil Hall	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00	Sport comment	Club Matinee: variety	Spelling Bee from	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:15	Sport comment	Club Matinee: variety	Faneuil Hall	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	Spelling Bee from	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:45	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	Faneuil Hall	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00	Penn Relays from	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Philadelphia	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	"Youth Meets Govern-	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"What Price Amer-	Bob Carter's Orchestra.	ment"; student quiz on	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	ica?"; talk; drama	Dance Interlude	"Voting"	Sport program	Sport reports
6:00	News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Harvard Program	Music; baseball	Sports Roundup	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	"Dick Tracy"; chil-	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15	interviews	"Message of Israel"	dren's sketch	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30	Rhythm, Romance.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Let's Go to Work";	Joe Frasetto's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	Studio speaker	"Jim's Question Bee"	Herbert Hadel	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim"; sketch
8:00	Johnny Green's	Program from Dutch	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Sari Vela, baritone;	Soprano recital
8:15	Orch.; sketch	Guiana	Lou; Freddie Rich's Or.	concert orchestra	"America's Top Bands"
8:30	"Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; dra-	Variety Show; Neighbor	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"America's Top Bands"
8:45	questions; answers	matic series	Boys; chorus; orchestra	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"America's Top Bands"
9:00	"Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	"The Argentines"
9:15	comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	"Sons of Pioneers"	"The Argentines"
9:30	"Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	N. E. Federation of	Symphonic Strings with	Blanche Calloway's Or.
9:45	Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	Men's Glee Clubs	Alfred Wallenstein	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	World Fair preview	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:15	vocalist; quintet;	Comedy trio	"The Last Man"	Freddie Fisher's Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:30	M. Warnow's Or.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Swing Symphony Or-	"Gloomchasers"; solo-	"Front Page Drama"
10:45	"Opinions"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	chestra	lists; orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather	News Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra.	Featherstone's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	Network program	Weather Service	Bobby Hackett's Orch.	The Majestics
11:30	Jan Garber's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Bobby Hackett's Orch.	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
11:45	Jan Garber's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Day's End"

A résumé of week-end radio programs will be found on the Boston Amusements Page

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now in our day we used to hang May baskets . . . remember? The idea being that you spent practically all your allowance on the makings and the "innards," then you waited until just about dusk (which wasn't long, because there was no daylight-saving business way back then!) and you proceeded to the home of the girl of your choice. Then you carefully deposited the basket, full of peppermint sticks and banana-candies on the steps, rang the doorbell, and then ran to the nearest hiding place while you watched the recipient come to the door and express surprise and whatnot. After which she caught you, and you then adjourned to the house, where you proceeded to help her eat the candy!

All of which was a lot of fun, and may still be a custom in some places, although we haven't seen or heard about it for ages . . . but the May baskets still remain. And such lovely ones they are, with all the modern colors and material that goes into them. We were doubly reminded of them when we saw the collection offered by Schrafft's at 356 Boylston Street (maybe their other stores have them, too, come to think of it) because they were so unusual . . . and yet they weren't too gaudy! And we were told that they're all handmade. Particularly attractive were those with the miniature flowers on them. One even had a colorful hollyhock climbing up from it; and the girl who made them certainly knows her flowers! The baskets range in price from 30 cents up, and you of course select various pieces of Schrafft's candies to fill them up.

Right Cute; These Basket Handbags

Speaking of baskets reminds us . . . of the basket you're going to carry this summer as a handbag. Well, somebody must be going to, otherwise Jordan's never would have gone to all the bother of having copies of the original Mainbocher's basket made up. We mean they "caught on" the minute they came out . . . but you don't have to pay any such staggering price, of course, for Jordan's version costs you an even $5. And they are right cute things, though . . . and will lend themselves to a tailored sharkskin suit just as easily as they will go with your gingham dress! In fact they're lined with gingham, anyhow. And they really look very much like a regular little picnic lunch basket . . . so along with your mirror and comb and change purse (which is included for this price) you may wish to tuck in an egg sandwich for a midday lunch! They come in such colors as green, signal-red, canary-yellow, black, and navy blue. Right there on the main floor of the street floor; in case you're looking.

Decorations For the Corners

It seems that for all these months we've been inquiring the prices of those "things," and then we'd go into a long dissertation, trying to describe (with gestures, of course) those long strings of gourds and pods and pine cones and beans that natives of somewhere or other string together, and then color. All for the beautification of a corner in your room. But anyhow to get back to where we started, it seems that we have at last found out that all the stores will know what you're looking for if you simply say a "Ramona love charm string"! So it's as simple as all that. And the price on some of those we saw at Filene's recently was but 85 cents . . . but if that stock has been exhausted, whatever extra you may have to pay will be well worth it; they're that colorful. Particularly if you have an all-one-color room and wish for a bit of relief!

Bits of Good News For the Shoppers

Thither and yon: Helena Rubinstein has a new leatherette case of face-goodies for only $2 now. They're having a special for Mother's Day on those photographs that Gaye takes in the Polyfoto shop down in Filene's basement. She's the girl who takes 48 pictures of you with no fuss at all. And then you pick out the one you like best. Except that there are always so many that you do like that it's just about all you can do to keep from having all of them enlarged! Ask to see some of the pictures of dogs she has taken; if you'd like to see something in the way of achievement, sometime. If it is one of those "notions" that are so useful to women . . . try Stearns' Notion Department Department on the street floor. They have all the things your grandmother used to keep in her workbasket, that always turned out to be so handy. Green is going to be a good color this coming season. Almost any shade. Like the lettuce green that's woven into the skirt of the suit we saw at The Opportunity Shop right opposite Child's "Old France" on Huntington Avenue. The tweed jacket had the same shade of green in the cross-bar effect. And one of those near round collarless necks finished off the suit. None of their clothes are expensive, either. Fur jackets, sable effect, for way less than $200 at Lamson Hubbard's. Nice for summer evening wear when the wind is east . . . and then again when isn't it?

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature

Orchestra Fete Announced

Members of the Community Orchestra, sponsored by the Adult Recreation Project of the Works Progress Administration, including business men, truck drivers, stenographers, and mechanics, will present the fourth annual Community Orchestra Festival at Jordan Hall, Friday evening, May 5 at 8 o'clock. The orchestra will be under the direction of Paul Baugus.

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Saturday, April 29

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR
For Saturday, April 29
(11.79mc-25.4m and 15.31mc-19.8m)
2:00 p. m.—Good Will Program to Holland.
3:00 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation".
4:00 p. m.—World Youth Speaks: Conducted by Prof. Carlton A. Wheeler, Tufts College.
4:30 p. m.—"Understanding Music"
5:00 p. m.—Saturday Afternoon Variety.

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Parties Jockey for Privilege As Civil Service Approaches

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28—Rhode Island is attempting to build a state Civil Service system on a sound basis and has called upon the experience of other states and cities in an effort to avoid policies or procedure that have been proved faulty.

The system doesn't go into effect in this state until next January, but a vast amount of preliminary work already has been accomplished.

Installed in office at the State House is a Civil Service expert and a staff of assistants who are working out the framework of the structure around which the State Civil Service Board will build.

The State Civil Service Commission, appointed by the Governor, announced this week that applications for Civil Service Director would be received up to May 25. Open competitive examinations will be held and the Governor will select the Director from the three highest-ranking applicants. The position carries a salary of $6,000.

In charge of the work of establishing the system is Rolland Sevory of the Public Administration Service. He helped install civil service in Montana, Madison, Wis., Fort Worth, Texas, and elsewhere, and is applying his experience to make the Rhode Island system as foolproof as possible.

Expert on Job

A vast amount of work remains to be done before the system can be put in operation. Mr. Severy's staff is engaged in classifying jobs and in devising examinations to fit the jobs.

Civil service comes to Rhode Island after a long and strenuous battle waged principally by civic organizations and taxpayers' groups. It will stand as one of the most important reforms brought about by Gov. William H. Vanderbilt. Under his direction the Civil Service bill was drawn up and approved in the legislature early this year.

Playing for Privileges

The bill provides that the system shall not go into effect until next January. Republican leaders in the G. O. P.-controlled legislature offer two reasons for this provision. In the open they point out it will give the state time to build a sound system. Off record, they point out it will allow time for the Republican administration to oust Democratic jobholders and have the places filled by Republicans when the bill goes into effect. On incumbent is supposed to have an advantage when Civil Service examinations for positions come up.

This is Rhode Island's first experience with civil service. Neither the State nor any of the municipalities has ever tried it before. If it proves successful in the State government, agitation for Civil Service in Providence is expected to gain momentum.

Meanwhile the old-fashioned system of patronage continues in the state—probably for its final time. The Democrats lost control of the State administration in the election last fall after being in power for six years. The Republican broom is now busily sweeping the Democrats out of office and sweeping in those who helped the G. O. P. ride to victory.

Democratic Exits

Under the guidance of I. Thornton Sherman, State Republican Chairman, Democratic jobholders are being ousted weekly to be replaced by Republicans. This pleases the Republicans, but not all of them, for there are simply not enough jobs available to satisfy everyone. Mr. Sherman says he has received 20,000 applications for jobs and there are fewer than 5,000 jobs to be filled.

Taxpapers hope they are witnessing the last of the patronage system. By next January, if all goes well, the Civil Service system will be operating and jobs will be dispensed strictly on the basis of merit.

De Valera Awaits Decision on Draft

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's cancellation of his American tour is only temporary, it was indicated today by Eugene P. F. Sheehan, who has been directing arrangements for a Boston reception for the Irish statesman.

Mr. Sheehan announced that he was informed in a telephone conversation with Robert Brennan, Eire's Minister in Washington, that a cable had been received from De Valera asking that American reception committees should remain intact until fall.

The Prime Minister's cable said, according to Mr. Sheehan:

"Because of the threatened imposition of conscription by Britain in the six northern counties of Ireland, a grave situation has been created here which necessitates temporary cancellation of my trip to America, which I hope to make in the early fall. I would ask you to request the committees in the different States to remain intact for that purpose."

Gas Rates Again Delayed

Proposed increased gas rates, submitted by the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, were today suspended until May 31 by the Public Utilities Commission, pending a decision in the matter—which has been under consideration for the past year. If the Commission does not render a decision before June 1 the proposed new rates will automatically go into effect.

Beginnings of an Attractive Community

By a Staff Photographer

Wellesley Hills Colonials

These homes under construction at Livermore Gardens, Wellesley Hills, are typical of this modern development of Merrill C. Nutting in which colonial architecture predominates. Upper left is Cape Cod, upper right a colonial garrison and lower an adaptation of the so-called Dutch Colonial. William Freethy is architect for most of the homes in this community.

Connecticut Bids All To See Dogwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRFIELD, Conn. — Greenfield Hill, adjacent to Fairfield and Southport, during the week of May 20, will welcome autoists to view its dazzling roadside pink and white dogwood.

"Today the dogwoods on Greenfield Hill and vicinity number into thousands and every year adds many more," writes George Merwin, describing the scene. "The idea, having once been set in motion, has become contagious."

It was Dr. Isaac Bronson, who settled there in 1795, whose idea promoted this growth. Other residents, as well as his descendants, have seen eye-to-eye with him down through the years by continual planting of these trees under the elms.

Thirty-five years ago the Greenfield Hill Village Improvement Society was organized to further the beautification of this locality.

Leaving Merritt Parkway at Westport, from New York, motorists follow the Post Road to Southport to Bronson Road. Then under great elms, also planted by Dr. Bronson, before 1838, continue to the hill-top, where there is space for parking.

While enjoying the dogwoods and viewing the villages of Fairfield and Southport and Long Island Sound, visitors can be served, in their cars, New England food by the members of the local Congregational Church and the Parent Teachers Association.

Proceeds from the sale of food and other articles will help many local interests.

'Conscience Money' Comes 'Jig-Sawed'

When City Treasurer Joseph J. McCarthy of Boston ran through his mail this morning, one envelope turned up the same halves of two $10 bills and the half of a $1 bill.

The sender wrote that while employed as a snow-shoveler last winter he was overpaid $21. Being "hard up," he kept the money. As this pressure had lifted, he wrote, he was returning the money—and to be certain that it was entered on the city's books, was sending the $21 in halved bills—one set of halves to the City Treasurer and the other to the Mayor.

A call on Mayor Maurice J. Tobin located the other half of the "jigsaw" money, and the anonymous donor is assured that it has been entered on the city's account.

Land That Housed One Family Is Now to Accommodate 31

(Continued From Page 13)

Turnpike, is investing in transportation rather than housing. For that phase of home owning ranks first in the list of prospective homeowners considering the practical rather than the emotional side of property ownership. For, after all, there are the needs of both the man and the housewife to consider as well as the youngsters of school age.

In Livermore Gardens, the head of the family can go to office in the automobile without leaving the housewife isolated. At the same time, the housewife can take the motorcar and not inconvenience the office commuter who can take the bus into Park Square or the railroad into Back Bay or the South Station with little trouble. Or if the car refuses to budge or the snow is too deep in the driveway, the commercial routes of travel are always just around the corner.

Roads and sewers are included in the development program, eliminating all assessments for betterments.

* * *

On Upwey Road

Just next door to Livermore Gardens is another growing community of homes under construction by Carl Danielson. There are four homes completed here and four more under construction. There are on Upwey Road, where the rural aspect has been conscientiously maintained.

* * *

In an Oak Forest

Back at the top of the rise of the Worcester Turnpike in Newton Highlands, Merrill C. Nutting is progressing rapidly with his other new development known as Eliot Hill in which he has sold 18 lots out of 66 in the last three weeks. This development was only recently taken over by the Nutting offices which has put new life into the promising Eliot Hill venture.

Eliot Hill also has the distinct advantage of good transportation facilities and is set in the middle of a forest of oak trees.

* * *

Houses at the Fair

Ten acres of modern homes at the New York World's Fair should help to convince America's underprivileged millions that the research laboratories are doing something to bring low-cost, durable housing within reach of the lowest incomes. There will be 15 homes in all, representative of virtually every modern type of home construction from glass to steel and insulation board. Be prepared for a complete panorama of all that the industry has to offer.

Governor Cobb Gets New Task

Boston's old steamer Governor Cobb—long on the "down East" run to Maine, until sold for operation between Florida and Cuba and which came "home" to Boston a few years ago—is again reported sold. The new owners are said to be "Trailer Ships, Inc.," of New York.

The craft has been tied up at Edison Wharf, Atlantic Avenue, for more than a year after running one season in the Romance Line's Boston-Provincetown service. It is expected to be towed to New York shortly for reconditioning and then for carrying trailer trucks between New York and Providence. Loaded trailers will be hauled to the ship by tractors and picked up by tractors on the other end of the line, for delivery of the contents, it is planned.

Boston Auction

(Continued from Page 13)

of Walter E., and auctioneer for 28 years. He is to conduct the sale. He mounts the blue, plush-covered stand.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he begins. "may I call your attention to the fact this sale comprises items of superlative worth and taste, coming from the noted T——— family, a name known to all of you, and to New England for five generations as the acme of culture and refinement.

"Now, may I ask your careful consideration of this chair, one of a set bought at the Paris Exposition of 1885, and she paid—I think she told me—$15,000 for the set. This finely carved walnut with its seats of well-preserved leather, carries with it an aura of dignity and charm. . . ."

Then comes a bisque bust of a girl. ". . . a delicately sculpted piece of a court beauty. Note the aristocratic features, the golden locks of a head that may have fallen under the guillotine!"

The bisque bust goes, but not for a song.

Then, the auctioneer pauses, a catch in his breath. "Now, my friends, I offer an item not included in the original T——— family lot.

"This bronze, a P. J. Méne, belonged to a friend of mine. The last time I saw this bronze horseman was on a July day, an extremely hot day, many years ago. I had it under my arm, and I sat in this friend's office, sweltering. ladies and gentleman, sweltering for three solid hours simply because I insisted on waiting to see this man, he was a multi-millionaire, and showing him this Méne bronze. He bought it, ladies and gentleman, and I will not shame you by mentioning the price. Now, I am ready to entertain a bid on this matchless masterpiece by the master Méne of 1889. . . ."

City Federation Members Warned Against Worries

Taking as his subject, "How to Worry Successfully," though what he meant was how to substitute thinking for worrying, Dr. David Seabury, addressing about 500 members of the Boston City Federation at its annual spring luncheon yesterday, said the trouble was that the average individual was "in a peeve."

Complaining about conditions already in existence he designated negative worrying. while "constructive worrying" he urged as a positive approach and a precedent to finding a way out. The average person, he added, thinks he is thinking when he is only worrying, and he warned his audience against, for example, saying over and over in bed, "taxes, last year's hat, husband overworking, boy's expenses in school." A little truth, he went on, could help a great deal to control the negative aspect of life.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, guest of honor at the luncheon, urged his audience to regard economies requiring curtailment of some State services in "the same broad-minded way" as they faced the needed restrictions of their home budgets; to be willing to give up even desirable things if wise administration demanded it.

The business meeting which preceded the luncheon re-elected, for office, Mrs. W. O. B. Little, President, and Mrs. C. J. Cook, Mrs. R. Earl Hoffman, and Mrs. Francis J. Flagg, first, second and third Vice-Presidents respectively. Newly elected directors are Mrs. Raymond Calpin, Mrs. Ethel Rogers Limbach, Mrs. David M. Small and Mrs. Lars A. Svennson.

South Plants Pines

Thousands of acres of land in the South too poor for crops are being planted in pines for possible use in the section's paper industry.

New England Toll Highways Would Not Pay, Bureau Says

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP)—Construction of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island sections of a proposed system of six transcontinental toll highways would cost $72,749,135, the Bureau of Public Roads estimated today in advising Congress probable revenues would not justify the cost.

The $2,899,800,000 national system would contribute little to solution of traffic problems, the Bureau said, explaining that at relatively few points are existing highways beyond the vicinity of cities inadequate to handle present traffic.

The report said the Massachusetts' sections of the network would cost $63,593,740; New Hampshire's $7,430,925; and Rhode Island's $1,724,470.

The Bureau gave a detailed report on the six suggested superhighways, of which No. 1 would parallel the eastern coast from Maine to Florida and No. 2 would reach from Boston to Seattle.

The section of No. 1 in Massachusetts would cost $23,297,780, the Bureau reported, divided as follows: Right of way, etc., $1,735,700; grading, $4,725,600; minor drainage, $380,700; surfacing, $4,933,000; clearing and grubbing, $109,200; guard rail, $49,100; signs and markers, $77,700; fencing, $233,100; planting, etc., $332,800; bridges, $10,020,880; accesses, $700,000.

The section of No. 2 in Massachusetts would cost $40,295,960, the Bureau reported, divided as follows: Right of way, etc., $1,964,000; grading, $17,040,000; minor drainage, $666,000; surfacing, $7,472,000; clearing and grubbing, $241,200; curbs, $19,500; guard rail, $113,200; signs and markers, $117,700; fencing, $353,100; planting, etc., $555,900; bridges, $10,983,360; accesses, $770,,000.

For the period 1945-1960, the Bureau said, the section of route No. 1 from New Haven, Conn., to its junction with No. 2, with a length of 99.8 miles, could be expected to produce $19,583,946 revenue combined with debt service, maintenance and operating costs of $47,936,464.

For the period 1945-1960, the Bureau said, the section of route No. 2 from Albany, N. Y., to its junction with No. 1 with a length of 147.2 miles, could be expected to produce $20,616,786 revenue, compared with combined debt service, maintenance and operating costs of $59,904,432.

For the period 1945-1960, the Bureau said, the section of route No. 1 from its junction with No. 2 in Massachusetts to Portland, Maine, with a length of 133.9 miles, could be expected to produce $35,245,186 revenue, compared with combined debt service, maintenance and operating costs of $43,406,016.

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Stengel Nine Opens Long Stand Here With Giants—Crimson Track Team Favored

Bees Home Tomorrow For Series of 16 Engagements

BULLETIN

Continued cold weather caused postponement today of the Red Sox-Yankee game at Fenway Park.

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Proving that you cannot judge the merits of a ball club by its maneuvers in the Grapefruit League, the first-division Bees return to National League Field tomorrow for a series of 16 games with the East and West. The top of the card calls for three successive engagements with the New York Giants, who recently captured two out of three from Casey Stengel at the Polo Grounds.

This lengthy home stand keeps the Bees at the Allston Hive through May 14, and includes—along with the Giant series—two with the St. Louis Cardinals, three each with the Cincinnati Reds and Pittsburgh Pirates, two with the Chicago Cubs, and a trio with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Being a great home club, the Bees should be firmly entrenched in the upper half of the standing before moving into the West for the first time on May 16.

Fourth or Better

Having won five of their first eight starts here in the East, and having shattered a Phillie winning streak which had the Quaker City in a mild uproar, the Bees should have converted the skeptical critics who predicted they would again finish out of the money. In less than two weeks Stengel has proved that he has a dangerous, if not robust, attack, and enough pitching and defensive strength to make the National League race interesting for Boston fans. Nobody expects him to win the pennant, but Casey will be fourth or better if he can escape injuries to his key players.

In beating the Phillies yesterday, 5 to 4, Stengel had Rabbit Warstler at third base in place of Debs Garms. The Texan is not hitting. After his final appearance in the contest which closed the Brooklyn series, Debs had a .241 figure to show for his efforts at the plate. Unless he is hitting, he is of little use to the Bees, for his third base play leaves much to be desired.

Hassett Leading

The early offensive heroes have been Al Simmons, Buddy Hassett and Tony Cuccinello, who, along with Garms, figure to carry the load most of the way. This morning, as the Bees faced their final at Shibe Park, Hassett was leading his mates with an unofficial .345 average, compiled with 10 hits in 29 trips to the batter's box. Among his collection were a double, a homer and six runs batted in. Cuccinello had .333, with two doubles, a four-bagger and six runs driven home. Simmons, who contributed his first home run yesterday for the margin over the Phils, stood at .321. Hassett, incidentally, injured a finger yesterday while trying to bunt, and was relieved by Jimmy Outlaw and later by Max West. There is a chance that the right fielder may be out of the Giants series, although Stengel hopes not. The boy's speed and bat would be missed. Simmons, who was hit with a Van Mungo fast ball at Ebbets Field on Monday, returned to the line-up just in time.

The winning pitchers to date have been Danny MacFayden and Lou Fette, with two each, and Bill Posedel. The Deacon has beaten the Giants and Phils, although he failed to finish both times. Danny has never thrived in cold weather, which probably explains his inability to go the route. Fette holds decisions over the Phils and Dodgers, and both were complete. Over a stretch of 18 innings, Lou has given up only nine hits, or no more than one-half blow an inning. The right-hander is determined not to duplicate his 1938 record, when, after winning his start, he dropped eight straight. Posedel has a relief victory over the Phils.

Terry Having Trouble

Bill Terry's Giants are having trouble getting started. Usually the Terrymen win most of their eastern games at the beginning of the race and hold a slight advantage over the field when they make their initial stand against the West. But this spring they have discovered much to Bill's amazement, that the eastern clubs are no soft touch. Last season the Giants took 18 of their 22 meetings with Stengel. Jim Turner will probably pitch tomorrow's opener for Casey and Fette, who had a record of two won and one lost with the Giants in 1938, will most likely go either Sunday or Monday.

Young Tom Earley starred in his debut yesterday, Relieving Milt Shoffner, he twice stopped the Phils with the tying run on third base.

From Ice to Rollers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Beginning May 1, the University of Illinois ice rink will be opened for roller skating every night except Sunday and also open Sunday afternoon.

The Athletic Association has purchased 250 skates which will be rented. Skaters may bring their own skates but wheels must be of fiber, wood or rubber, Manager H. C. Paterson warns.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

1. Undaunted by the mishap which curtailed his pitching career, young Monte Stratton, former White Sox mound star, is shown performing his new duties as coach for the Chicago team. 2. For eighteen years this familiar face has gazed absorbed across the big league baseball diamonds, for it was in 1921 that Kenesaw Mountain Landis gave up his judgeship in Illinois to become head of America's most popular sport. 3. Charles Yates of Atlanta, Ga., holder of the British amateur golf title, practices on the putting green of the Augusta National Golf Course as he prepares for the 1939 British amateur golf championship. 4. Dorothy Leonard, New England's 220-yard freestyle titleholder, who won the 220-yard freestyle senior women's event in the recent National A. A. U. meet in Chicago. Her time: 2m. 35.3s.

Capt. Ben Pine Through Racing

HALIFAX, N. S., April 28 (CP)—There'll be no more schooner racing for Capt. Ben Pine. The veteran Gloucester, Mass., skipper, whose Gertrude L. Thebaud is the only schooner ever to have trimmed Nova Scotia's Bluenose in a series, said last night his racing days are over.

Captain Pine commanded the Thebaud in the exhibition series off Gloucester in 1931, when the Bluenose lost two of three races. Pine himself sailed only one race, and retired from the after deck for the remaining races because of illness. Pine also commanded Columbia, which won a race in the abortive 1923 series.

The doughty skipper's last series was off Boston last fall, when Bluenose under crisp Capt. Angus Walters trimmed his Thebaud in what will probably be the last of the international fishermen's races. An acrimonious dispute over the fishermen's trophy and the prize money climaxed the meet.

"Its all through as far as I'm concerned," Pine said of international racing. "I'm getting along and I'll let someone else take my place. There's too much expense, too much work and trouble to schooner racing nowadays." He is in Halifax on a short business trip.

White Sox Deals

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Chicago's White Sox purchased a left-handed pitcher and disposed of an outfielder yesterday in separate transactions.

Edgar Smith, who appeared in 43 games with the Philadelphia Athletics last year, winning three and losing 10, was bought from the A's. Rupert Thompson, utility outfielder who failed to get in a single game with the Sox last year because of injuries, was sold to the St. Louis Browns.

Canoe Race

The 125-mile International Canoe Race down the St. Maurice River, from La Tuque to Trois-Rivieres, is the identical route used by Iroquois and Montagnais Indians who paddled their birch-bark craft centuries ago. The race is an annual event held in late July.

Sporting Around the Hub

Judge Softball Team Next Week

College and pro baseball hereabouts is being frustrated by inclement weather hazards, but Walter Brown's prospective girls' softball team, unhampered by weather, is gravely situated without players. The girls have reported and the willingness is apparent, but the talent is scarce.

Sometime next week Pat Rooney, sectional head of softball, and Tommy Lockhart, manager of the New York Roverettes, will visit the Arena to look over the local talent. If they see hope, Manager Brown will order Coaches Jack Harris and Howie McHugh to go ahead and a schedule will be arranged.

While on the subject of girls and baseball or softball, today was Ladies' Day at Fenway and tomorrow is Ladies' Day at National League Field. The "League of Stranded Husbands" gained new members with prospects of cold beans and cold salads, two days running. Postponement today saved the situation. This is the first time in Boston memory two Ladies' Days came in succession. The ladies will have their days at Fenway on Friday and on Saturdays at the Bees this season as usual.

♦ ♦ ♦

Manager Joe Cronin will be glad to take his Red Sox out of town tonight. They have encountered poor weather all week and hope by their return May 16, the sun will have some parking rights here. The Sox open in Philadelphia tomorrow. They play there Sunday and then move West meeting Cleveland Tuesday and follow with series against Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago and Washington in order.

Although Boston College and Tufts took no chances with the cold weather yesterday Northeastern braved the elements and defeated the Maine collegians 6 to 4 at Huntington Field. Out in Weston, Colby calmed down after the 23-10 defeat from the Huskies on Tuesday, and edged the B. U. Terriers 4 to 2 yesterday. Bob Leahy held the Mules to seven hits, but his teammates erred in the field.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Knot Hole Gang will be in evidence again at National League Field. They make their first appearance tomorrow when the Bees entertain the Giants . . . Ernie Andres, Indiana University third baseman, will try out with the Evansville Bees, after graduation . . . San Francisco rightfully claims Alice Marble, tennis champion, instead of Los Angeles . . . And Miss Marble agrees especially with two insistent brothers, Dan, a policeman, and Tim, a baseball player, who will have no part of Los Angeles.

♦ ♦ ♦

A new sports event is to make its debut here May 8. Roller Derby will be held at the Boston Arena, and according to Walter Brown, the sport took well in Chicago, Cleveland and elsewhere. It is not the same as the six-day bike races, but it has similar interests and teams consist of five men and five girl skaters.

They skate nightly from 8 until 11 o'clock, the girls alternating with the boys at 15-minute intervals. The banked track is 18 laps to the mile. There is a Roller Derby award of $250 nightly to the winning team. There are "jams" for points and several interesting methods to gain advantages and points.

The Derby has been successful in Hollywood, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, Cleveland, Minneapolis and San Francisco.

Web Morse

Hockey Rules Changes

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—The Ice Hockey Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday set March 1 to 3 for the 1940 National A. A. U. championship tournament. The site will be selected later.

The Committee also recommended two rules changes for submission to the national convention in December. One would limit body checking to the defensive zone, with a major penalty for "flagrant violation of checking into the boards." The other change would prohibit carrying the stick above the shoulder. A warning and face-off would follow the first violation, with a minor penalty inflicted for repeated violations, and a major if injury results.

Gerry Is Slated To Hurl for N. U. Against Wildcats

Northeastern's varsity baseball team completes one of its busiest weeks of the season tomorrow afternoon at Huntington Field, when it meets University of New Hampshire in a New England College Conference League game.

Dave Gerry, stylish right-hander from Topsfield, is slated to do the pitching for Herb Gallagher's Husky outfit, while William "Buck" Jordan of Conway Center, is the tentative nomination of the Wildcats.

New Hampshire opened its season last Monday, when it beat Colby 11-1. Northeastern met the Mules the following day and scored a 23-10 victory, so the teams appear evenly matched on comparitive scores at least.

Capt. Bill Little still is out of the Northeastern line-up, so Ray Johnson and Ed Colt probably will alternate at left field tomorrow.

Harvard to Play Eleven Contests

Nine Harvard athletic teams will take part in 11 contests this weekend. Featuring the program are the Eastern Intercollegiate League baseball games on Soldiers Field with Princeton this afternoon and Cornell tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock and the triangular track and field meet among the varsity and freshman teams of Harvard, Holy Cross, and Northeastern in the Stadium tomorrow afternoon.

Other home contests include the varsity lacrosse match with Dartmouth on the field behind the Harvard Business School at 3 o'clock, the varsity and freshman tennis matches with Dartmouth also at 3 o'clock, the varsity teams playing on the Divinity Courts and the freshman on the Jarvis Field Courts, and the varsity golf match with Bowdoin at the Belmont Spring Country Club at 2 o'clock.

The freshman baseball team, seeking its seventh victory in eight starts this season, will play Lawrence Academy at Groton, the Harvard Rugby Club will play the Princeton Rugby Club at Princeton tomorrow, and St. Andrews Rugby Club at South Orange, N. J., on Sunday.

Harvard Appears Powerful For Opening Meet Saturday

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What is expected to be one of the best Harvard track teams in recent years will take the field Saturday afternoon in a triangular meet with Northeastern and Holy Cross at Harvard Stadium, Brighton.

Boasting more all-around strength, especially in the field events, than either of its two rivals, the Crimson should be able to return the victor in this its first meet of the year.

Mikkola Expects Win

This summation of Harvard's ability comes from no less an authority than Head Coach Jaakko Mikkola, who dropped his pearls of wisdom as he put his team through its final paces yesterday afternoon.

Wrapped in one of those big, sheep-lined coats that the football men wear in the fall, the little Finnish mentor named his entries and foretold his expectations as he cast critical eyes at his runners and hurdlers.

"Ja," he said, "I think we should take them. We may be bothered in the running events, but in our field events we should more than make up."

Not more than 10 yards away, sitting on one of the hurdles as he fired a gun to send the sprinters off the mark, was Mikkola's assistant, Bill Neufeld, who was also staving off the chilly wind with one of the greatcoats. He too shared the opinion that the Crimson would win.

Record Possible

Probably the most certain first-place winner for Harvard is George Downing, the husky junior shot-putter, who is expected to break John Dean's five-year-old record of 48ft. 10¼in. In practice Downing has already pushed the shot beyond that mark, although in the interclass meet early this month he missed by approximately four inches.

Mikkola is hoping for a warm day so that he can get a true picture of what his boys can do in competition. Cold weather keeps record performances off the books. He expects, however, to see Don Donahue win the low hurdles, possibly in record time, and either Don or Mason Fernald take the highs. Torby Macdonald, next year's football captain-elect, he thinks, should break the worsted in the 220, while Roswell Brayton should do the same in the three quarters of a mile. And Capt. Bob Haydock has a chance to take the high jump, providing Danny Miles of Northeastern has not returned to form.

Lightbody in Relay

Another outstanding Crimson athlete is Jim Lightbody, who will anchor the mile relay team. Jim will long be remembered for the relay race he anchored at the B. A. A. games in 1938, when he set out to catch Yale's great 220-yard sprinter, Gardner Millett, who had about a 22-yard lead. Five yards from the tape Lightbody caught Millett, while the crowd in Boston Garden went wild. For his performance Jim was awarded the John J. Hallahan Memorial Trophy by the local sports editors and track writers, even though Glenn Cunningham, Don Lash, Jim Herbert, and Bill Meadows had performed in their usual outstanding, near world-record style.

Crack Holy Cross Four

On the relay with Jim will be Francis King, Joe Donnelly, and Hobart Lerner, all of whom will have their hands full with the crack Crusader quartet of Charlie O'Donnell, Tom Cunningham, Jack Wallace, and Fran Blanchfield, who placed second in the I. C. 4-A indoor championships.

Bob Gammons and Charlie Smith are Jaakko's nominations for the 100-yard dash, while Charlie Cretzmeyer and Lerner will keep Macdonald company in the 220. In the one-half mile Joe Bradley and Rolla Campbell will keep pace, while Charlie Oldfather will run with Brayton in the three-quarters. In the one and one-half mile, Dave Simboli, Gene Clark, and Bob Nichols, members of the cross country team, will compete.

Entrants in the field events include: Fay Hollands and Bob Partlow in the broad jump; Partlow, Irving Michelman, and Haydock in the high jump; Steve Madey and Fred McIssac in the pole vault; Bill Shallow, Arnold Gale, and Dick Sears in the hammer throw; Downing, Howard Mendel, and Nathaniel Heard in the shotput and discus; and Tom Lacey and Ed Ford in the javelin.

Drake Marks Are Threatened

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 28 (AP)—Thin-clad young men of track and field, including many of the country's top-ranking performers, went to their marks here today in the opening of the thirtieth annual Drake Relays.

An obliging weatherman forecast a warm sun would provide a perfect setting for the assault on relays records.

Franklin (Pitch) Johnson, Relays Director, was confident at least a couple of marks would crowd present standards into discard, mentioning specifically the two-mile run and the university sprint medley relay.

Nine Final Events

Those events topped a first day program of nine final events in the college and university sections.

The two milers had their sights set on the 9:10.6 mark by Don Lash of Indiana University in 1936. Walter Mehl of Wisconsin and little Greg Rice of Notre Dame were the most popular nominees for the front spot.

There was a crack field ready for the university sprint medley. Rice Institute, Ohio State, Oklahoma A. & M., Oklahoma U., and Iowa sought to lower the 3:25.3 record by Rice a year ago.

Favorites Named

Billy Brown of Louisiana State was the favorite in the broad jump and Jack Hughes of Texas and Adrian Davis of George Pepperdine College of Los Angeles were rated the top threats in the discus.

Tomorrow's all-star card will include a match race at 1,000 yards with John Borican of New York, Charles Fenske of Madison, Wis., Calvin Bell of Rice and George Gahan of Oklahoma U. going to the post.

Director Johnson said he expected a sellout crowd of 18,000 for the final session.

Top Teams in Penn Relays

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 (AP)—Two of the Nation's top-notch relay teams—Pitt and North Texas Teachers—defend their world's records in the sprint and distance medley races today as the annual two-day Penn Relays open at Franklin Field.

Pitt, again anchored by Long John Woodruff, who led the Panthers to their championships a year ago, and the Teachers, paced by the famous Rideout twins, Wayne and Blaine, were standouts in 1938, but observers have expressed doubt they will repeat against such improved teams as Michigan, Indiana, Manhattan, and Fordham.

Pitt Runners Back

Pitt's winning time in the sprint medley last year was 3:24.5, smashing all existing records. Frank Ohl, A. Ferrara, E. Mason and Woodruff composed the Panthers' quartet. Ohl and Woodruff are back.

North Texas, with Wayne Rideout running the three-quarter mile and Blaine the mile, romped to victory in the distance medley relay a year ago in 9:59.4, breaking the best previous mark of 10:00.3 made by Indiana at Columbus in 1937.

28 Relays Booked

These two events top a program of 28 relays that includes many schoolboy races. The remaining 47 events on the two-day meet are listed for Saturday.

In the quarter-mile college relay, considered the third feature today, Columbia, 1938 winner, comes up against Yale, Indiana, Navy and Cornell. Juniata, winner a year ago, likewise tries to retain its Middle Atlantic States one-mile title.

Despite a forecast of cloudy and cooler weather, officials promised a fast track.

Grand'Mere Course

The golf course at Grand'Mere is considered one of the best in Canada, located less than 30 miles up the St. Maurice River from Trois-Rivieres, Quebec.

Twilight Four-Ball Golf League

	Points For	Agst
Charles River	12	3
Winchester	10½	4½
Weston	9	6
Brae Burn	6	9
Wellesley	4½	10½
Commonwealth	3	12

Results April 27

Charles River 12, Commonwealth 3. Winchester 10½, Wellesley 4½. Weston 9, Brae Burn 6.

Wildcats in Busy Week End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., April 28—With the lone exception of varsity track and freshman baseball, this week end sees all athletic teams of the University of New Hampshire in action.

Only two of the squads will be playing in home territory, the tennis team meeting Bowdoin and the Kitten trackmen facing New Hampton. The court match will find Coach John Conroy's racquet-swingers in a contest which was scheduled only this week. Back in form for the Wildcats will be 1938's ranking New Hampshire player, George Wilson of Manchester, recently recovered from a knee injury. A veteran club will attempt to keep the record spotless of defeat following a 5-to-4 win over Maine.

Freshman tracksters will be pointing toward their first victory of the season following defeat at the hands of Exeter Academy. High spot of the New Hampshire cause will be the one-man squad of Carl Sipprelle, former Woodsville undergraduate, who against Exeter won the javelin and hammer throws, and placed in the broad jump, discus, and 220-yard dash. The lanky Kitten will also enter competition in the high jump this week, bringing his efforts to six events.

Greatest traveled for the week end is the varsity lacrosse squad, in a two-day playing jaunt to Schenectady, N. Y., and Williamstown, Mass., meeting Union and Williams, Saturday. Stepping momentarily out of the New England league picture at Schenectady, the Wildcats return to the fold at Williamstown, endeavoring to keep a firm hold of first place in the conference. Both previous circuit tilts have found Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Tufts falling before one-sided scores—13 to 4, and 14 to 2. A veteran club with seven lettermen will start.

The freshman stickmen will meet Exeter Academy away from home Saturday.

Baseball players take the road for the first time this season as they face Northeastern in the initial league encounter of the year. A spark of hitting, kindled by five starting sophomores, makes the Wildcat a strong contender for pennant honors. Pitching duty will fall to the left-handed Al Roper of Tewksbury, Mass., who only last Monday held Colby to three scattered hits as he won the abbreviated opener 11 to 1. Ready for action will be the remaining members of Coach Henry Swasey's "big three" of the mound—Buck Jordan of Center Conway, who last year pinned a 6-to-1 defeat on these same Huskies, and Red Hayden of Arlington, Vt.

From Football to Baseball

By a Staff Photographer

Three of the Harvard varsity football team of last fall now with the baseball team, left to right, Tackle Tom Healey, pitcher; Blocking Back Chief Boston, catcher; and Tail Back Frank Foley, pitcher.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide

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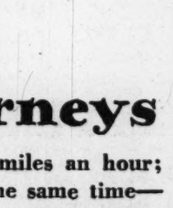

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$100,000 Sought Among Colleges and Universities for United States Athletic Team

Chairmen Named for Drive To Procure Olympic Funds

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 28 (AP)—Thirty-five State Chairmen and 17 Vice-Chairmen were named yesterday by Frank G. McCormick, Athletic Director at the University of Minnesota and Chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Association Finance Committee, as the co-ordinators for the nation-wide drive among colleges and universities to raise $100,000 for the 1940 U. S. Olympic team.

Chairmen and their assistants in each State will participate in the drive during the next 12 months by staging benefit athletic events, Olympic tryouts and by other means. Chairmen for 12 other States will be appointed within the next two weeks.

Clarence P. Houston of Tufts College, Medford, Mass., was appointed Chairman for the First District, which embraces several States.

State Chairmen appointed included: H. G. Crops, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Josh Cody, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fla.; William D. Funkhouse, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.; T. P. Heard, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.; B. O. Van Hook, Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss.; R. S. Fetzer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; A. P. McLeod, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.; Gordon M. Clark, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; Norton Pritchett, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.; Fred Thompsen, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.; and W. J. Bingham, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

California Track Situation Has Experts Busy Figuring

Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif. — As do Harvard-Yale athletic contests, so do California-Stanford meetings backfire with a tremendous boom.

That's the way with what we call "Big Meets" or "Big Games" out here. The traditional rivalry between the Blue and Gold clads from Cal and the Red and Whites from Stanford is something to behold—particularly when one of them, underdog before the contest, suddenly decided to "r'are back" and reverse the charges.

Thus, the result of the Cal-Stanford track meet that everyone had doped out Cal would win by at least 10 points. Its old stuff now that the score was California 74½-Stanford 56½, even after Cal had taken quite a lacing from the flying feet down at the "United States Olympic Games Track Team" headquarters at University of Southern California, and the same Californians had been beaten by the Olympic Club which in turn had been tied by Stanford.

Four on Sidelines

It must be admitted, however, that four gallant sons of Stanford were on the sidelines for the Big Meet and this "probably" had something to do with the result, wryly admits publicity man Don Liebendorfer from the Farm. But he was more than gracious in noting the great performances turned in during the afternoon by lads that will be heard from again at the nationals June 16-17.

Despite the chilly weather and a 3.5 wind against them, the Californians were "hot" and burned that path of cinders around the Edwards Field oval a little darker, particularly Don Watts in the relay who ran a 48 flat 440 to head record-breaker Clyde Jeffrey of Stanford by just a yard.

Coast Meet May 20

And that brings up the question of this fellow Jeffrey who skipped off the 220 in 20.8 and the 100-yard dash in 9.06—both record performances. This lad can run, and those who are about to compete with him at the Coast Conference meet in Seattle May 20; the I. C. 4-A June 26-27; the National Collegiates in Los Angeles June 16-17; or the Big Ten Pacific Coast meet here June 21, had better dig their starting blocking in good and solid.

In the meantime Stanford meets up with the University of Southern California May 6 at Palo Alto, and if the four on the Stanford limplist are ready to go the Stanfords may be able to give the Southern Californians a pretty interesting afternoon, particularly in the dashes.

One to Watch

The Pacific Coast Conference meet at Seattle May 20 is the one to watch, however. Everyone will be out to catch the Southern Californians individually and collectively. Louis Zamperini who clocked off that 9:12.8 two-miles (the fastest on the coast) against U. C. L. A. and the Olympic Club will be about set for some good performances in the mile and two mile; Jeffery in the 100 and 220; Earle Vickery in the low hurdles; and Irwin Miller in the 440.

It will be interesting to note whether or not the combined Stanford-Cal team totals that afternoon equal the U. S. C. score, and secondly, whether Stanford's total will be higher than Cal's?

From now until the end of June any loud noises you hear eminating from large oval fields will be "unbreakable" records being smashed!

Royal Arch Gunnison

They Should Bother About 'Natural' Wickets!

© Fox

No one has ever suggested to cricketers like these that their play needs "speeding up"

Detroit Tigers Still Rely On Freddy Hutchinson's Arm

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Baseball's $50,000 "mystery arm"—owned by Freddy Hutchinson—still is being counted on by the Detroit Tigers to help them stick in the American League pennant battle.

Last December, the Tigers laid out the fifty grand and four players to get the 19-year-old pitcher from Seattle, where he right-handed his way to 25 victories last season. Ever since there have been extremes in speculation as to his future, for thus far this spring he's looked far from being ready for the big time. Numerous baseball men say he hasn't the stuff, while countless fans contend Detroit will farm him out for at least one year.

Baker Still Hopeful

But Manager Del Baker of the Tigers still has to be convinced that Freddy hasn't enough talent to make good this season. He believes the husky youth will overcome the wildness that has plagued his work. He thinks he'll gain confidence—which was shaken after a terrific "build up"—and is definitely planning to drop Freddy into a relief spot in the near future.

In two inter-club games this spring, Hutchinson gave Cincinnati seven hits in four innings and Toronto four safeties in four frames. In both games he was wild, and he's been concerned about lack of control, something he had plenty of when piling up those Seattle wins. The most publicized rookie pitcher since Bob Feller came out of the Iowa cornfields, Hutchinson isn't saying a thing about his chances, for fear his remarks might be construed as "popping off."

Rooms With McCosky

If rooming with the "hottest" rookie in the majors could give Hutchinson confidence, he's in a good spot. His hotel partner is 21-year-old Barney McCosky, the Tiger outfielder who's leading the league in hitting.

"I'm just getting up there and swinging," grinned the young Tiger lead-off man. "If I have a weakness—and I guess every player has one—they'll soon find it out, so it's no use worrying about it."

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

McCarthy Refuses to Talk Gehrig

"Don't ask me any questions about Lou Gehrig—PLEASE!" explodes Joe McCarthy whenever approached by a newspaperman. It is a stock phrase with the Yankee chief, who probably uses it 100 times daily. But you can hardly blame him. Every scribe between here and St. Petersburg has wanted his managerial opinion on the Iron Horse, and it must be getting tiresome.

Lou's Own Decision

If it is not the monotony of the query that aggravates McCarthy, perhaps he can see the handwriting on the wall. He may realize, as does every critic in close touch with the Yankees, that the most spectacular first base career in the history of baseball has dimmed considerably during the past few weeks. But Joe wants Gehrig to make his own decision and no doubt hesitates to say anything that might be taken as a hint to Lou. The former Columbia University star is a big man in the American League—has been for a long while. And McCarthy thinks the man is big enough to be the judge and jury in this case—the most important of his major league career.

"At the risk of being taken for a crank, I'll say to you what I am saying to every baseball writer—look at Gehrig out there on the field and form your own opinion," said McCarthy. "You can judge him as well as I can. I'd rather have it that way."

Yanks Break Fast

Otherwise, the leader of the three-time world titleholders hasn't a care. His pitchers are coming through, the boys are playing smart ball in the field and on the bases—in fact, the club is off to its best start in five years. Unless some rival steps in soon and slows the Yankee pace, the American League will give baseball another one-team race.

"Yes, the boys are doing very well," McCarthy admitted, dropping to a lounge in the Copley-Plaza lobby. "Our pitching has been better than I expected. Hildebrand looks good. So do Ruffing, Pearson, Sundra and, of course, Gomez. 'Ruff' pulled a muscle in his pitching arm the other day, but he probably won't miss his next turn. All my outfielders are showing me something. Charley Keller is ready to play, but I can't get him in there. Gallagher, Powell and Selkirk are hitting—timely, if not often. But it's still early yet. I'm not making any predictions until I've seen those western clubs."

McCarthy on Williams

McCarthy has seen Ted Williams, the Red Sox rookie right fielder, in only one game, but that was enough. "He'll hit," says Joe. "We pitched him high, low, inside and outside, and still he got his bat on the ball."

A new Yankee who is making his way around the American League is Joe Gallagher, a young giant out of Kansas City. Joe took his early schooling in baseball at Manhattan College, under Frank Smith, who once starred on the gridiron at Dartmouth. Tempted by baseball gold, he left the varsity after his sophomore year and joined the Norfolk farm of the Yankees in the Piedmont League, where he batted .348. That was in 1936. In '37 the Yanks moved him to Binghamton in the New York-Penn circuit, and in '38 to Kansas City. McCarthy likes the boy. He can hit, has a fair arm and gets after a fly ball unusually fast for a big man.

A Miller Supporter

Incidentally, Gallagher played on the same club with Eddie Miller last season and will talk forever about the new Bee shortstop.

"He's got a chance to be the greatest defensive shortstop in his league," said the Yankee rookie. "He made plays last year that I've never seen equalled. Eddie can dive at balls and still throw out those runners. And he's not the worst hitter in the world, either. Batted seventh for us and hit in something like 80 runs."

Almost every day you hear stories about Miller. And most of them have come from players now settled in the American League, although there is little love between the two major circuits. Apparently Casey Stengel heard a few reports during the past winter, because the manager of the Bees has kept Eddie at shortstop since the opening day of spring training at Bradenton, about seven weeks ago.

After those weeks beside Tony Cuccinello, Gallagher and the boys should see Miller now!

College Golf

Brown 5½, Maine 3½.
Bowdoin 6½, Wesleyan 3½.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

[Results April 27]

International League

Newark 4, Toronto 3.
Jersey City 14, Montreal 0.
Buffalo at Baltimore, rain.
Rochester at Syracuse, wet grounds.

American Association

Minneapolis 11, Toledo 1.
Columbus 4, St. Paul 2.
Milwaukee 3, Indianapolis 2.
Kansas City 8, Louisville 3.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 2, Sacramento 1.
Portland 12, Hollywood 11.
San Diego 8, San Francisco 2.
Seattle 11, Oakland 2.

Texas League

Dallas 8, Shreveport 7.
Houston 4, Fort Worth 3.
Tulsa at Beaumont, wet grounds.
Oklahoma City at San Antonio, rain.

Southern Association

Memphis 2, New Orleans 1.
Little Rock 9, Birmingham 5.
Chattanooga at Knoxville (2 games) rain
Atlanta at Nashville, wet grounds.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 1, Scranton 0.
Albany 8, Binghamton 1.
Williamsport 10, Elmira 4.
Hartford at Springfield, rain.

Peterson Upsets Joe Whalen 3-0

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 28 (AP)—Scoring an upset, Herman Peterson of Fisher's Island, N. Y., defeated Joe Whalen, Memphis pro, in straight sets yesterday and joined defending champion Bruce Barnes in the semifinals of the Greenbrier Open Tennis Tournament.

The score was 6—1, 7—5, 6—0, as Whalen, seeded No. 8 in the tournament, tried vainly to cope with a "soft ball" attack.

Richard Skeen of Burbank, Calif., and Frank Ricricha of Miami Beach, Fla., likewise advanced.

Barnes and Skeen will meet in the tourney upper bracket and Peterson and Ricricha in the lower.

Barnes turned back Berkeley Bell, former Davis Cup player of Creskill, N. Y., 6—4, 6—2, 6—0. Ricricha won from Vincent Richards, who at times showed the old sparkle which carried him to the Davis Cup lists, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4, 0—6, 6—2, and Skeen put out Arnie Fowler of Pleasantville, N. Y., 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

Roundup

By Eddie Brietz

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Extra! Eric Tipton, Duke's famous football and baseball star, has signed with the Athletics and the contract is in Connie Mack's strong box right now. Toss the denials into the nearest waste basket, boys . . . You wouldn't believe it, but our glorious Dodgers are outdrawing both the Giants and Yanks . . Joe Di Maggio found Dorothy Arnold (who'll be Mrs. Di Mag some day) working as an extra on a movie set instead of in a Broadway chorus line, as many believe.

Treasury Statement

Ellsworth Vines: Cash in hand, $120,000, plus half interest in a California tennis club, a sporting goods store, a tennis racket importing business and retainers from two national sporting goods houses . . . don't feel sorry for him.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bud Ward, Spokane's Walker Cupper, began tuning up for the national open yesterday with a snappy 69 . . . Babe Ruth is trying to arrange his engagements to go to Columbus to appear in a children's benefit . . . Bobby Feller, who was pushing a plow in an Iowa cornfield three years ago, now discusses $2,000 autos as casually as he would the price of a necktie . . . while trying to decide between pro football and a coaching post at Long Island University, Marshall Goldberg will take a job as handshaker at the World's Fair, with the unveiling set for June 1.

Official Lineup

Hank Leiber of the Cubs owns three Arizona ranches. . . . He speaks of them as "The Outfield." . . . Their individual names are "Right," "Center" and "Left."

♪ ♪ ♪

Next month's bike race in the Garden will feature a ladies' day. . . . Lou Gehrig has the fans with him in his comeback drive. They're cheering him louder now than when he was in his heyday. . . . Casey Stengel's Bees need a power hitter either at third or in the gardens to make them a real first division threat. . . . Larry MacPhail and his Dodgers go for a lot of good-natured kidding, but it burns MacPhail up when they call the team the "Larry MacPhail-ures."

♪ ♪ ♪

Frankie Frisch isn't catching on to the broadcasting job as well as everybody hoped. . . . New York writers advised their readers to be calm, following the Giant collapse in Philly. . . . Stanford's cagers will come East next winter to play Colgate in Albany. . . . Eddie Miller, the Rookie from Kansas City, is reminding Hub fans more and more of Rabbit Maranville.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting (first three in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
McCormick, Reds	6	24	4	12	.500
McCosky, Tigers	9	38	10	17	.447
Hack, Cubs	7	28	6	12	.429
Bonura, Giants	7	24	7	10	.417
Greenberg, Tigers	9	34	8	14	.412
Di Maggio, Yankees	6	22	4	9	.409

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
McNair, White Sox	10	Goodman, Reds	8
Wright, Senators	8	McCormick, Reds	7
G. Walker, W Sox	8	(Four tied with 6)	
Etten, Athletics	8		

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	3	Ott, Giants	2
Gehringer, Tigers	2	Camilli, Dodgers	2
Hoag, Browns	2	Marty, Cubs	2
Foxx, Red Sox	2	Mize, Cardinals	2
Campbell, Indians	2	Goodman, Reds	2

Evans Seeks Manager

CENTREVILLE, Md., April 28 (AP)—Billy Evans, of the Boston Red Sox farm system, said yesterday he was looking for a playing manager for the Centreville Red Sox of the Eastern Shore League, preferably a catcher.

Since the Boston Red Sox is the new parent club, the Centreville team has dropped the nickname "Colts" under which it played last year. Evans, looking over the 30 youngsters in training here for the league opening next week, saw a group strong on everything but outfielders.

College Baseball

Wesleyan 8, Bowdoin 4.
Norwich 14, Trinity 6 (end of 8th).
Northeastern University 6, University of Maine 4.
Colby 3, Boston University 2.

College Tennis

Wesleyan 8, Bowdoin 1.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Over-Prepared Wickets to Go

LONDON — Cricket-lovers to whom modern first-class play has become too much like a study in still-life have learned with satisfaction that steps are being taken right away to eliminate from the game overprepared wickets. In other words, playing-surfaces rendered so durable by the groundsman's art that they give hardly any assistance to the bowler and show few signs of wear until they have been batted on for about a week. Such pitches have been largely responsible for some prodigious scores piled up at so leisurely a pace that the proceedings have become ludicrous and a period of four days has been made to appear quite inadequate for the obtaining of a definite result in a "test" match.

Rush for Boat

Cricket, it is widely thought, needs livening up. Drastically. Especially test cricket, which, as we saw in the case of the last Anglo-South African game at Durban, is liable to go on for 10 days. Even when it actually did that it failed to produce a definite result to the match, because half the participants in the celebrated Durban Marathon had to catch a boat home.

Goings-on of this nature must seem all very peculiar to folk accustomed to the tempo of baseball. But it is quite logical really. For, if the time factor be eliminated from the game of cricket, batsmen do their batting the safest way. That is to say, the slowest way. Without any consideration impelling them to take chances. Their cricket, therefore, becomes primarily a matter of defence.

"Timeless" Match

Now, on a "natural" wicket this trend might not matter so very much. Because, after a while, the surface of the pitch would doubtless become worn and cause the ball to do unexpected things, thereby unsettling the batsmen and lending aid to the bowler. But on a wicket that has been overprepared with marl or some other binding substance, as a great many have, the poor bowler may toil away hour after hour and fail altogether to obtain a due reward for whatever "spin" he puts on the ball. The sequel being, all too frequently, a game unfinished within its allotted span of three of four days or a "time-less" match consisting more of time than anything else.

What can be done about it? Many people have been debating that question. And the Advisory County Cricket Committee, after debating it, has issued to the County clubs here a recommendation framed by the Marylebone Cricket Club, authoritative body in the game. The recommendation reads like this:

"Before each season all Counties will instruct their groundsmen that the ideal wicket is one which makes the conditions equal as between batsmen and bowlers, without being dangerous.

Under no circumstances should wickets be prepared so as to favour the batsmen unduly.

Counties will give instructions that all wickets will be prepared with this object in view.

County Committees will accept the responsibility for any criticisms of the wickets, and will inform their groundsmen and the players of this."

Not Easy

Thus the Counties are now required to "de-prepare" their wickets where necessary and to provide pitches likely to furnish cricket on more or less the original plan. The job lies with the groundsmen. Not an easy job either. For, though they are enjoined to keep their wickets as natural as possible, they have also to make them durable enough to withstand the strain of three-day matches in the heavy first-class program now getting under way. How they will achieve this end is an interesting problem. The solution of which will, it is hoped, lead to interesting cricket.

Pennick Put Out By Ronald White

SOUTHPORT, England, April 28 (AP)—J. J. Pennick, English amateur golf champion for the past two years, was eliminated from the 1939 championship play yesterday, dropping a fourth round match to 18-year old Ronald White after a 19-hole battle over the Birkdale links.

White was 3-up at the 13th, but Pennick rallied to force the match to an extra hole, on which the champion misjudged his third shot to lose the tilt.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Commissioner Landis, after protests by Minor League clubs, ordered ban on broadcasts of Major League ball games after expiration of current contracts.

Five Years Ago

Glenn Cunningham defeated Gene Venzke for the eleventh time in 12 races, winning match mile at Penn Relays in track-record time of 4:11.8.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting — McCormick, Cincinnati, .500; Hack, Chicago, .429.

Runs—Ott, New York, and Garms, Boston, 8.

Runs Batted In—Goodman, Cincinnati, 8; McCormick, Cincinnati, 7.

Hits — Arnovich, Philadelphia, 13; four tied with 12.

Doubles — Bartell, Chicago, 6; three tied with four.

Triples—Hack, Chicago, 2; twelve tied with one.

Homers—Ott, New York; Marty, Chicago; Camilli, Brooklyn; Mize, St. Louis, and Goodman, Cincinnati, 2.

Stolen Bases—Rosen and Lavagetto, Brooklyn, 2.

Pitching—Gumbert, New York; Lee, Chicago; Hamlin, Brooklyn; Fette and Macfayden, Boston, and Derringer, Cincinnati, 2-0 each.

American League

Batting — McCosky, Detroit, .447; Greenberg, Detroit, .412.

Runs — McCosky, Detroit, 10; Foxx, Boston, and Greenberg, Detroit, 8.

Runs Batted In—McNair, Chicago, 10; Walker, Chicago, and Etten, Philadelphia, 8.

Hits—McCosky, Detroit, 17; Fox and Greenberg, Detroit, 14.

Doubles—McCosky, Detroit, and Owen, Chicago, 5.

Triples—Gelbert and Travis, Washington, 2.

Homers—Greenberg, Detroit, 3; Hoag, St. Louis; Foxx, Boston, and Campbell, Cleveland, 2.

Stolen Bases—Hoag, St. Louis; Kuhel, Chicago; Case, Washington, and Walker, Chicago, 2.

Pitching—Ruffing, New York; Leonard, Washington; Feller, Cleveland, and Bridges, Detroit, 2-0 each.

Pate Praises Riggs' Play

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 28 (AP)—Under the watchful eyes of Walter L. Pate, non-playing captain of the American Davis Cup team, four aspirants for positions as defenders of the famous tennis trophy met today in the semifinals of the Hot Springs invitation tournment.

Bobby Riggs, of Chicago, seeded No. 1, was pitted against Johnny Doeg, of Rumson, N. J., in one bracket, while Wayne Sabin and Elwood Cooke, both of Portland, Ore., met in the other.

Pate wouldn't venture a tentative line-up of the Cup defense this far in advance but he liked the way Riggs played in eliminating Francis Shields, of New York, here yesterday, 6—3, 8—6. Sabin was even more impressive in taking the measure of August Gansenmuller, of New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Doeg fought his way into the semifinals by vanquishing George Pryor, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, 6—4, 6—3, and Cooke downed Gilbert Hall, of New York, after losing the first set. The scores were 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Bermuda Sailors Triumph For King Edward VII Cup

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 28 (AP)—Bermuda triumphed in the last formal event of the international Star Class regatta yesterday as Bert Darrell's Achilles defeated George Nichols' United States entry, Goose, in the deciding race of the series for the King Edward VII Gold Cup.

The Americans shared the day's honors, however, as Herman Whiton's Star Wagon captured a free-for-all race for a cup presented by Georg U. Vetelsen of Norway, owner of the yacht Vema. Achilles was forced to drop out of this race when a sail blew out in the strong wind. Henry S. Morgan's Djinn was forced out by a similar mishap while Goose didn't start in the afternoon event.

Aided by a strong southwest wind, Achilles took an early lead in the King Edward Cup race, the last of the best-of-three series, and at one stage, Goose cut the Bermudian's lead to 47 seconds, but Achilles caught a favorable breeze and drew away to finish with a margin of two minutes and two seconds.

By afternoon the wind had increased to 30 miles an hour. Achilles took an early lead, but going to the windward the first time she pulled the head out of a jib. Djinn then took the lead, but rounding the leeward mark she lost a spinnaker overboard and one member of her crew was carried with it. Star Wagon went on to win by a minute and a half from William Miller's Bermuda yacht, Viking. Solenta, sailed by the Trimmingham Brothers of Bermuda was third and Vetelsen in Vema was last.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Ival Goodman, Reds — Hit homer with one on and tripled with bases loaded as Cincinnati routed Cubs, 11-3.

Mike Kreevich and Hank Steinbacher, White Sox— Former got four singles and scored two runs, second coming on Steinbacher's pinch single in 13th, to beat Tigers, 2-1.

Al Simmons, Bees—His home run was margin of victory over Phillies.

Johnny Marcum, Browns—Held Indians to seven hits and helped win own game by scoring one run and batting in another.

Dutch Leonard, Senators—Clamped Athletics under nine scattered hits to get his second victory of season.

Don Padgett, Cardinals— Singled home tying run and scored winning run in 11th inning against Pirates.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	5	1	.833
Detroit	5	4	.556
Boston	3	3	.500
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Chicago	4	4	.500
Cleveland	3	4	.429
Washington	3	4	.429
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

Results April 27

Chicago 2, Detroit 1, (13 innings)
Washington 6, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 2.
New York at Boston, postponed.

National League

Chicago	5	2	.714
Cincinnati	4	2	.667
Boston	5	3	.625
Philadelphia	4	3	.571
St. Louis	4	3	.571
New York	3	4	.429
Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Pittsburgh	1	7	.125

Results April 27

Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 5, (11 innings)
Cincinnati 11, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn at New York, postponed.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 750,000
Previous day 537,900
1939 volume to date 82,974,325
1938 volume to date 77,560,854

Leading Stocks Off Fractions To Around 3 Points

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Stocks retreated in today's market after an early advance following Hitler's speech to the Reichstag which was considered less belligerent than had been expected.

Gains, running to a point or so at the start, were converted into losses of 1 to 3 near the final hour. Opening dealings, much more active than recently, slowed to a crawl after noon. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 750,000 shares.

Brokers seemed a bit mystified at the timidity of buyers inasmuch as Wall Street, generally, expressed gratification over the relatively moderate address of the Nazi chieftain which, it was thought, should ease European war tension, at least for the time being.

In addition, business news took on a slightly brighter hue, and the first quarter earnings statements of Chrysler and Bethlehem, coming after yesterday's close, served to bolster sentiment to some degree. At that, continuance of the soft coal tie-up was seen as a damper for steel and other producers confronted with dwindling fuel supplies.

Inclined to back down were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, du Pont, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, Kennecott and Douglas Aircraft.

Lagging in the curb were Lockheed, Pantepec Oil and American Cyanamid "B."

Bond Market Mixed

Bonds were mixed today with some early improvement in corporate issues shaded by fear profit selling.

In general the market's complexion was little changed by the long awaited Hitler speech. Dealings continued at a slow pace.

U. S. Governments gave a better than average performance by recording new gains ranging to 10-32ds.

A little higher at the start of the final hour were Studebaker 6s, Montana Power 3¾s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, Great Northern 4s and Santa Fe 4s of '95. Losses running to a point or so occurred in Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Illinois Central 3¾s, and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s.

The principal foreign dollar loans tended to improve narrowly in light trading. Italy 7s and Japan 6½s each moved up about a point. Germany 5½s of '65 were a shade up.

Wheat Values Spurt Upward in Chicago

CHICAGO, April 28 (AP)—Wheat prices shot up three cents a bushel from early lows to the highest levels in nine months in a burst of buying activity during the final hour of trading here today.

Previously the market had declined following the Hitler speech but reports of crop deterioration and good demand for actual wheat as well as a strong revival in export business stimulated the sudden rally.

It was the fourth consecutive session in which higher prices have been written on the blackboard.

Wheat closed 1⅛-2⅜ higher than yesterday, May 73⅛-73, July 71¾-⅝; corn unchanged to ¼ higher, May 48¼-⅜, July 50-50⅛; oats ⅛-⅜ higher.

Auto Output Seen Passing 1939 Peak

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's automotive reports said that automobile production appeared to have passed the peak of the 1939 model year.

Production of automobiles and trucks for the current week was estimated at 86,640 units as compared with 90,280 units last week. A year ago this week, output totaled 50,755.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, April 28

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	4.68⅛	$4.68⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0264⅞	†
Belgium—belga	.1695	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2249	.2246	$
Italy—lira	.05261/4	.05261/4	.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4012	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5342	.5335	$
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.4020
Portugal—escudo	.0424	.0424	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073	.0073	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2315	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0550	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2000	.2000	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3780	.3780	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2730	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3500	.3500	.6180
Java—florin	.5362	.5355	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2881	.2881	*
Shanghai—dol	.1612½	.1612½	*
Sts Slmnts—dol	.5440	.5440	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9950	.9950	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2000†	.2000†	$

* Currency in Cina--cents, per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. ♦ Nominal. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. † Paper rate. †† Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.25-50; export 10.24. Tin steady; spot and near-by 48.62; forward 48.50. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.75-80; East St. Louis 4.60. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	56	54¼	54¼	−1¼
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	32½	32½	32½	Apr24
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.20e)	7	7⅜	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
25	19⅜	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	19½	19½	19½	
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	9	20¾	20¼	20¾	Apr21
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	8	50¼	49¼	49¼	−1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr21
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	5	¾	¾	¾	
12¾	5½	Alleg pf xw	2	6⅜	6½	6½	− ½
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	17	8¾	8	8	
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	10	10	10	Apr26
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	13	17¾	16⅜	16⅜	− ½
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	8¼	7⅜	8¼	Apr27
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	16	158	156	156¼	+ ¼
13½	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	10¾	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	4	11	10½	11	Apr27
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	13	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	Apr25
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1¼g)	18	33½	32	32¼	− ¾
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	4	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	7	64	60¾	61¼	−1¾
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	3	16½	16	16	− ⅛
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	4	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	Apr27
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	2	36½	36	36	+ ½
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	5	89	88	88½	+ ½
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	Apr25
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	5	21¾	20	20¼	− ¾
55	32	Am Car pf(2½e)	1	35¾	35⅜	35¾	Apr27
24½	13⅛	Am Ch & C(.15g)	2	17	17	16¼	− ¼
115½	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	10.	105	Apr18
122¾	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	115	115	115	Apr25
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6¼	6	6	− ¼
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	− ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8	8	8	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	5	3¼	3⅛	3 ⅛	− ⅛
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	11⅜	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	2	14½	14½	14½	− ¾
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Apr25
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	62	4½	4	4	
34¼	25⅝	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	27	27	27	Apr21
467⅛	413¼	Am Hom P(2.40)	6	45	45	45	+ ½
2	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17	17	17	Apr21
73¾	41¼	Am Internation'l	3	43¼	43⅛	43¼	Apr27
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	6	17¾	16¾	17¼	
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Apr25
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Apr27
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	4	27½	27½	27½	−13⅜
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	117½	117½	117½	Apr20
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	15	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	1	38⅜	38	38	− ½
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¾k)	4	33¾	33	33	−1
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	23	12⅜	11⅜	11⅞	− ⅜
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	17	14¼	13½	13¾	− ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	7	56	54¼	56	Apr27
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	1	12	12	12	Apr22
53⅜	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	32	41¾	39½	40½	− ½
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	130	130	130	− ⅜
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	2	63	63	63	Apr27
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	28	24¼	22⅛	22⅜	−1¼
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Apr24
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11	11	11	Apr27
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sug pf (7)	2	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	Apr26
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr25
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	21	159⅞	158½	158½	− ¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	3	79	79	79	+1
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	5	82¼	81¼	81¼	− ¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148¼	148¼	148¼	Apr25
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	18	5½	5	5	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	19	9½	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86	86	86	Apr25
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	29	29	29	− ¾
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¼g)	82	24½	23⅛	24	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	38½	37	37	
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	2	17	16⅜	16¾	− ⅛
15⅝	8¾	Andes Cop (¼e)	1	10½	10⅛	10½	Apr17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¼g)	3	22	21½	21½	
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Apr26
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	24	4	4	4	− ⅛
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	1	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	Apr21
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	10	10	10	
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	5	7	6½	6½	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	6	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr27
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	31	27⅝	25¾	26¼	− ⅝
71	51⅞	At T & SFpf(1g)	2	54	54	54	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	9	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
10⅛	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr26
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11½	11½	11½	Apr24
23½	18⅞	Atl Refining (1)	9	19	18⅞	19	
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	+ ⅜
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
47¾	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf(3)	1	44½	44½	44½	Apr26
66¾	52	Atlas Pow(⅛g)	1	52	52	52	Apr25
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Apr20
4⅜	2⅝	Auburn Auto	5	3	3	3	+ ⅜
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr25
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	12	5¾	5¼	5¼	− ¼
B							
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	25	11½	10⅝	10¾	− ⅛
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	12	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22	22	22	Apr26
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	4	12¾	12½	12½	− ½
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7¾	7	7	− ⅜
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	16	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ¼
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	1	19	19	19	− ¼
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr24
100½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	100	99½	99½	Apr26
125	114	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	− ½
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	*5	8⅜	8	8	− ⅛
73⅜	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Aviation	61	21⅜	20¼	21	
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	2	19	19	19	
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	50½	50½	50½	Apr27
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	46	46	46	Apr26
80	51⅜	Beth Steel	135	57¼	54	54¾	−1½
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	Apr27
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	1	106	106	106	+1
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	3	17¾	17½	17½	
22⅛	14	Black&Deck(1)	1	16	16	16	Apr27
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	10	10⅞	10	10	− ⅜
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	40	22½	21¼	21¾	− ⅛
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Apr27
19⅝	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Apr25
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	21	19¾	18⅝	19¾	+ ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¼g)	19	23⅛	21½	21⅞	− ⅛
23¾	11½	Boston&Maine	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	− ⅜
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
7¾	3½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	7	10¼	9¾	9¾	− ⅜
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	27	20½	19⅛	19⅜	− ⅛
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	34	¾	¾	
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr25
10½	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	3	9	9	9	+ ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	4	11	10⅜	10⅜	− ⅜
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	2	38	38	38	
19⅜	13⅜	Bkly Un Gas	21	17	16	16½	+ ⅜
35	31⅛	Brown Sh(1½g)	1	35	35	35	Apr12
14⅞	9⅝	Brunsw-B(¼g)	4	11½	11	11	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	12	8⅛	7¾	7¾	− ¼
6	5	Budd Mfg	17	5	4⅜	4¾	− ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
30	16	Bullard Co	6	18¾	17¾	17¾	− ¼
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
20½	12¼	Burling Mills (1)	2	13	12¾	13	+ ¼
9¾	5	Burr A M (.20g)	4	13½	13	13	− ¼
18¾	11¼	Bush Terminal	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1	Bush T B pf ct	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
30	18¼	Butler Bro(.15g)	2	67⅜	63¾	63¾	
20	12	ButteCop&Zinc	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
3	1⅜	Byers (AM) Co	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13	11½	Byron Jack (1)	1	13	13	13	
C							
19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	2	14⅜	14½	14½	− ⅜
50¼	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ½
2⅛	⅝	Call-han Z-Lead	31	1	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	11	14⅜	13½	13½	− ¾
8¼	3½	Canad Pacific	32	4	3¾	3¾	− ¼
34½	29¾	Cannon M (1½g)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr25
20½	13⅞	Carpent St.(.15g)	1	15	15	15	+1
3⅞	2½	Car&Gen (.075g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ¼
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	8	73⅛	71	71	−1½
55	38½	Caterpil Tract(2)	8	44½	43½	43½	+ ¼
107½	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Apr10
34⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	14	16⅞	16	16¼	− ⅛
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	12	12	12¼	11¼	− ⅝
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	22	21¾	21¾	− ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3	2⅞	2⅞	
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr18
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	Apr27
5½	3½	Century Rib M	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	8	38½	37½	37½	− ½
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	11	8⅜	7½	7½	− ½
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	21	32¼	30⅞	31⅜	− ¼
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87½	87½	87½	+ ½
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.35g)	1	18⅜	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr21
3¾	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	+ ¼
1½	½	Chi & N West	22	½	½	½	Apr27
3½	1⅛	Chi & N West pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr27
⅜	⅛	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3⅞	1¾	Chi Great W pf	2	2	2	2	+ ¼
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(¼g)	3	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
½	⅛	Chi M St P&P	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr25
1¼	⅝	Chi M S P&P pf	4	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	7	13½	12½	12½	− ½
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	34	34	34	− ⅛
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr26
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr27
13½	7	Childs Co	6	9⅜	9	9½	− ⅜
85¼	53⅝	Chrysler Cp (1g)	270	66¼	63½	63⅞	− ¾
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr25
26	15	Clark Equip	3	18⅝	18	18	− ⅛
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ½
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	18	40¼	39	39¼	− ⅜
30⅜	21¼	Cluett Peab(¼g)	16	26	25	25¼	− ¾
133	114	Coca-Cola (½g)	2	121	121	121	+2½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	− ⅜
24	14	Colgate-P (½)	24	14	13⅝	13¾	− ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Apr26
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	8	24½	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅞
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13½	13½	13½	− ⅜
14	6	Col Br'cast A (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr27
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr26
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	55	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	84½	84	84½	+ ½
15⅝	7⅛	Col Picpf (2½%)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Apr27
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
4	2	Col Carbon (4)	4	79⅛	79	79	
93	73	Coml Credit (4)	9	43¾	42¾	42¾	− ⅜
57	38¾	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
109¼	105½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	− ⅜
60	42	Coml ITcvpf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Apr25
110	106	Coml Solvents	33	10½	10	10	− ⅛
13¾	9¾	Com & South	9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
14	9	Com & So pf (3)	10	54½	53	53	
½	⅛	Com Ed (.80g)	24	27	26¾	26¾	
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	9	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ½
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	34	34	34	− ⅛
48¼	44⅝	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	⅝	CRI & P 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Apr19
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr26
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr27
13½	7	Childs Co	6	9⅜	9	9½	− ⅜
85¼	53⅝	Chrysler Cp (1g)	270	66¼	63½	63⅞	− ¾
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr25
26	15	Clark Equip	3	18⅝	18	18	− ⅛
29½	20½	Clev Graph B(1)	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ½
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	18	40¼	39	39¼	− ⅜
30⅜	21¼	Cluett Peab(¼g)	16	26	25	25¼	− ¾
133	114	Coca-Cola (½g)	2	121	121	121	+2½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	− ⅜
24	14	Colgate-P (½)	24	14	13⅝	13¾	− ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Apr26
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¼g)	8	24½	22⅝	22⅝	− ⅞
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13½	13½	13½	− ⅜
14	6	Col Br'cast A (1)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr27
18¼	14	Col Br'cast B (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Apr26
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	55	6⅜	6⅛	6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bank Says Events Abroad Restrict Business in U. S.

Business conditions in the United States continue to be beclouded by events abroad, according to the New England Letter just issued by the First National Bank of Boston.

The many uncertainties attendant upon the constant threat of war have made for "low visibility," continues the letter, and business in consequence is being conducted on a hand-to-mouth basis.

The inclement weather and the coal strike also have had a restraining influence, according to the report.

Production Above 1938

"Industrial activity has shown a gradual decline since the first of the year," says the letter. "It is heartening to note, however, that aggregate factory output for the first three months was only about 2 per cent below the preceding quarter and nearly 25 per cent above the corresponding period of last year.

"Some industries have broken away from the general trend and have shown good gains in activity. Machine tool orders have increased for four consecutive months with March at the highest level since September, 1937.

"The consumption of rubber last month, after allowances for seasonal changes, was the greatest for any period since mid-summer of 1937. Building operations for the first quarter exceeded those of any corresponding period since 1931. Newsprint production for March surpassed any month since November, 1937.

"From the near-term point of view, business fundamentals are quite favorable. Production schedules in general have been adjusted to consumer demand. The decline in inventories of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods has gone far toward correcting the overexpansion which occurred during the 1936-37 period, according to a recent survey made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"Responding to this improved statistical position, general wholesale commodity prices have shown comparative stability for the past 12 months. Sentiment throughout the country is leaning toward a more conservative trend.

People Tax Conscious

"Although Federal spending continues at near record peacetime levels, local communities in many sections are becoming tax conscious and are making progress in placing their finances on a sounder basis.

"As a result of greater efficiency, business management in many lines reports good earnings despite high operating costs and heavy taxes. The banks of the country are in the strongest condition in many years and have ample funds available for all deserving enterprises.

"In view of the foregoing factors it would appear that any definite lessening of the European tension would release the recovery forces now apparently held in abeyance."

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.70½	.73¼	.70⅜	.73⅛	+.02⅛
July	.69⅞	.71¾	.69¾	.71⅜	+.01⅜
Sept.	.70¾	.72¼	.70½	.72¼	+.01⅜
Corn					
May	.47⅞	.48⅜	.47¾	.48¼	+.00⅛
July	.49¾	.50⅛	.49⅝	.50	
Sept.	.50¾	.51⅛	.50⅝	.51⅛	+.00⅛
Oats					
May	.30¾	.31¼	.30¾	.31¼	+.00⅜
July	.28½	.28⅞	.28¾	.28⅞	+.00⅜
Rye					
May	.41⅜	.43⅛	.41⅝	.43⅛	+.01⅛
July	.43½	.44⅞	.43½	.44⅞	+.00⅞

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '45-'43	110.16	110.16	110.16
1 3¼s '45-'44	111.3	111.3	111.3
5 2⅞s '47-'45	109.2	109.2	109.2
25 2⅛s '45	108.4	108.4	108.4
20 3⅛s '49-'46	111.18	111.18	111.18
1 4¼s '52-'47 reg	104.12	104.12	104.12
26 2¾s '51-'48	109.9	109.8	109.8
23 2½s '53-'49	105.19	105.10	105.10
1 2¾s '54-'51	107.9	107.9	107.9
10 3s '55-'51	110.5	110.5	110.5
74 2¾s '63-'60	105.19	105.12	105.14
14 2¾s '63-'58	105.24	105.24	105.24

Home Owners' Loan

2 2¾s '49-'39	101.24	101.24	101.24
15 2¼s '44-'42	104.31	104.31	104.31
5 3s '52-'44	108.13	108.13	108.13

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alleghany cv s '44	71¼	71	71¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s '49	61	61	61
14 Alleghany 5s '50 st	26	24	24
3 Allegh Val 4s '42	105½	105½	105½
8 Allis SChalm cv 5s '52	110	109¾	109¾
7 Am & For P5s 2030	54½	53½	53½
36 Am T & T 5½s '43			
111	17-32	111½	111 17-32
11 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅛	108	108⅛
36 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108⅛	107⅞	108
1 Arm Del 4s '57	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
8 Arm Del 4s '55	97¼	97	97⅜
37 AT&SF 4s '95	107½	107¼	107¼
2 At & Sf 4½s'48	101	100⅞	100⅞
13 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	99½	99¼	99¼
3 A C Line 5s '45	67¾	67¾	67¾
1 Ati Gu&WI 5s '59	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 Austin & Nw 5s '41	60	60	60
5 B&O rfg 4s '95	20½	20½	20½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	54½	54½	54½
3 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	55	55	55
18 B&O rfg 5s '95	20	19¼	19¼
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	18¾	18½	18½
14 B&O cv 4½s '60	11½	10¾	11⅛
4 B&O cv 4½s'60 ct	11¼	11	11
2 B&O 1st 4s '48	55¾	55¾	55¾
2 B&OCJ 2½sWV '41	46½	46¼	46¼
1 B&OS4sPLE&WV41ct	46¾	46¼	46¾
2 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	36	36	36
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s'51	82	82	82
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	132	132	132
15 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107	106⅝	106⅝
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
30 Beth Stl 3½s 52	99	98½	98½
12 Boston&Me 5s'67	30	29½	30
1 Bost&Me 4½s J1961	27¾	27	27
10 Boston&Me 5s '55	31	30½	30½
1 Bos & NY AirL 4s'55	6	6	6
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	61	60	60
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66	77¼	76½	76½
1 Bkly UnEl 5s '50	85	85	85
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s'47	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	108	108
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	81½	81	81
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Bush Term 5s '55	36	36	36
23 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	97½	97	97½
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113	113	113
13 Can Pac 4s perp	72½	72	72
1 Carriers&Gen 5s '52	82	82	82
10 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	108½	108½	108½
18 Cen Pac 5s'60	47	46	46
13 Erie 1st 4s'49	66½	66¼	66½
9 Cen RR NJ 5s'87	16¼	16	16
1 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
5 Certain-td 5½s'48	73½	73½	73½
1 C&O 3½s'96D	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3 CB&Q 4½s'77	86½	86	86½
41 CB&Q gen 4s'58	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	14	14	14
17 Chic Gt West 4s'59	17½	17	17
7 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	7¼	6¾	6¾
5 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
15 CM&SP gen 4s '89	19¾	19⅜	19½
5 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	8	8	8
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	12¼	12¼	12¼
24 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7¼	6¾	6¾
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	10⅝	10½	10½
2 Chi & NW 3½s '87	11	11	11
1 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	5¼	5¼	5¼
10 CRI & P 5s '88	12	12	12
5 CTH & SE inc 5s '80	47	47	47
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105¼	105¼	105¼
17 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	91⅞	90¾	90¾
3 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	89¼	89	89
2 Childs Co 5s '43	69½	69	69
3 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	80¾	80¾	80¾
5 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50½	49¼	49¼
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	64	64	64
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78¾	78¼	78¾
3 Clev Un Term 4½s'77C	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛
1 Col P & I 5s '70	51	51	51
14 Col & So 4½s '80	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1 Colmbia G 6s '52 Ap	101½	101½	101½
50 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101	100⅞	101
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100½	100¼	100½
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42	102¼	102	102
3 Comwlth Ed 3½s'68	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'38	108¼	107¼	107¼
137 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	107¾	106⅞	107
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106	106	106
17 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
2 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	106	106	106
1 Container 5s '43	98¼	98¼	98½
11 Continntal Oil 2¾s'43	107	107	107
7 Crane Co 3½s '51	103	103	103
5 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	32½	32z	32½
10 Cuba RR 7½s '46	42¼	42¼	42¼
10 Cuba RR 5s '52	35½	35	35
1 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108½	-08½	108½
14 Del & Hud rfg4s53	56	55½	55⅝
16 D G & S 5s '51	107	107	107
6 Den G&E 5s '51 st	107	107	107
27 D & R G 4s '36	9	9	9
3 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	3½	3½	3½
5 Dul Missabe&I3½s62	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	14	14	14
8 Duquesne It 3½s '65	111½	111¼	111½
2 Ed Ill NY 5s '95	144	144	144
9 Elec Auto Lt cv 4s '52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
29 Erie rfg 5s '67	9⅜	9½	9½
13 Erie rfg 5s '75 0	9⅜	9½	9½
1 Erie 1st 4s '96	43½	43½	43½
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Fairbanks Morse4s56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
15 Fla E Cat 5s '74	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 Fla E Sst 4½s '59	58	58	58
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s46	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
4 GenMotAccep4¼s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Gen Stl Cast5½s49	55⅞	54½	54½
12 Goodrich 4¼s'56	100¼	100	100
1 Goodrich 6s '45	99½	99½	99½
2 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	76	76	76
1 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	76¾	75¾	75¾
84 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	91¼	90½	91
4 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛
6 Gt Nor 3¾ s6'7	69¾	69¼	69¾
1 Gulf & Sh I 5s '52 st	90	90	90
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	109	109	109
2 Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	47	47	47

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Hockg V 4½s '99	118½	118½	118½
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	101½	101¼	101½
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	31½	31½	31½
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	48¼	48¼	48¼
8 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	13	13	13
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	50	49½	50
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	48⅛	47	47
9 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	42½	41	41
9 IC & CSL & NO 5s'63 A	46	45	45
17 IC & CSL & NO 4½s'63	42¾	41	41
10 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108½	108½	108½
2 Interb R Tr 6s '33	34	34	34
10 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	60	59¾	59¾
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	2½	2½	2½
17 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	10½	9⅞	9⅞
20 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	83¼	82½	82½
4 Int Paper 5s '47	94	94	94
4 Int T & T 4½s '52	58	57½	57½
18 Int T & T 5s '55	61¾	61	61⅛
5 K C South 3s 50	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 Kans G&E 4½s 80	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1 Keith (BF)6s 46	94	94	94
5 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	103¼	103¼	103½
15 Koppers Co 4s 51	100	99½	99½
3 Lac Gas 6s 42A	43	42⅝	42⅝
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	51¾	51	51¾
2 Leh & N Eng 4s 65A	87	87	87
8 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	54	53	53½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	15	15	15
9 Leh Val 4s 2003	14⅞	14¾	14¾
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14⅛	14	14
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	100½	100¼	100½
84	83½	84	
84	84	84	
84	84	84	
86	86	86½	
69	69	69	
54¾	54¾	54¾	
111	111	111	
112½	112½	112½	
105	105	105	
100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
105	104⅞	105	
104½	104½	104½	
97¾	97⅜	97⅜	
83¾	83½	83¾	
94	94	94	
93¾	93⅜	93⅜	
110½	110½	110½	
86¼	86	86	
79½	79⅛	79⅛	
63	63	63	
57	56⅛	56½	
104	103	104	
115¼	115¼	115¼	
69	69	69	
89	88	89	
86½	86	86½	
99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	
76	76	76	
75¾	75¾	75¾	
91	90½	91	
81¾	81⅛	81⅛	
69¾	69¼	69¾	
90	90	90	
109	109	109	
47	47	47	

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	107	106⅞	106⅞
15 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100½	100	100
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	114½	114½	114½
1 TexP-MP Ter 5½s'64	100¼	100¼	100¼
6 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9¼	9¼	9¼
4 Third Ave 4s '60	43½	43	43
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	105	105	105
3 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¼	113¼	113¼
0 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107⅝	107¼	107¼
5 Un Pac 3½s'70	97	97	97
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	72	72	72
4 Unit Drug 5s'53	76¾	76¾	76¾
5 Utah P&L 5s'44	97	97	97
1 Util P&L 5½s'47	68¾	68¾	68¾
1 Util P&L 5s'59	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Wabash 1st 5s'39	36	36	36
1 Walwrth 4s'55	59	59	59
45 Warnr Br cv 6s'39			
100⅛	100	17-32	100 27-32
2 Warren Bros 6s'41	40	40	40
1 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	43	43	43
5 Westn Md 5½s'77 A	82¾	82¾	82¾
5 Westn Md 4s'52	77⅜	77⅛	77⅛
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s'46	15	15	15
3 Westn Pac 5s'46 asd	14⅛	14	14
11 Western Un 5s'51	60	59	59
1 Western Un 4½s'50	56	56	56
1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66 A	92½	92½	92½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Wis Pub Svc 4s'61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
19 Youngst S&T 4s'61	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Youngst S&T 4s'48	102¼	101⅞	101⅞

Foreign Bonds

2 Agr M Bk 6s '47	26½	26½	26½
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Antioquia 7s '45 B	13½	13½	13½
11 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78¼	78¼	78¼
7 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	78¼	78	78
12 Argentine 4½s'48	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
65 Argentine 4½s'71	87½	86⅞	87⅛
9 Australia 5s '55	96½	96½	96½
5 Australia 5s '57	96½	96¼	96¼
5 Australia 4½s '56	91½	91	91½
5 Belgium 7s '55	110	110	110
3 Belgium 6½s'49	104	104	104
4 Brazil 8s '41	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜
17 Brazil 8s '41	16⅜	16	16
18 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16½	16¼	16¼
11 Canada 5s '52	109¼	109	109¼
11 Canada 4s '60	109⅜	108⅞	108⅞
9 Canada 4½s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
41 Canada 3¼s'44	101⅞	101½	101¾
1 ChileMtBk6½s '57asd	8¼	8¼	8¼
9 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	12	12	12
3 Chile 7s '42 asd	8½	8½	8½
3 Chile 6s '61 Jan	12½	12½	12½
1 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	9	9	9
2 Chile 6s '61 Sept	12½	12½	12½
3 Clin Govt Ry 5s'51	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜

Commerce and Finance

Midwest Business News Encouraging; Jobs and Pay Rolls Rise

Business and Industry

TVA Report Hits Differential In Freight Charges

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Tennessee Valley Authority urged again the elimination of geographical differences in railroad freight rates, declaring the present system tended to "obstruct and distort the flow of commerce."

The Federal agency made this assertion in a second report on the inter-territorial rate structure. President Roosevelt transmitted the report to Congress, where it was ordered printed as a public document.

Nominates Morgan

At the same time, the President nominated Harcourt A. Morgan for another term as TVA director. Confirmation by the Senate would give the 71-year-old former Tennessee University president, now board chairman, a nine-year term beginning May 18.

The new rate report was prepared by the TVA's Commerce Department, headed by J. Haden Alldredge. President Roosevelt recently appointed Mr. Alldredge to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The former freight rate study, written by Mr. Alldredge, condemned the existing "discriminations" and urged action either by Congress or the ICC to remove what were termed "artificial barriers." This report was submitted to Congress in 1937.

A letter from the TVA board accompanied the long, technical supplemental study. It declared that as a result of rate discriminations, "the Southern and Western regions must suffer a substantial competitive disadvantage if they are to market their processed products in this official (Northeastern) territory, which contains 51 per cent of the United States population and constitutes its greatest consuming area."

The Rate-Making Power

The TVA report came at a time when Southerners were demanding Congressional action looking to the removal of inter-territorial differentials in freight rates.

The statement endorsed no specific measure, but it pointed out that Congress in the past had exercised its rate-making power by laying down general rules to be followed by the ICC.

"The regional discrimination pointed out in the reports," said the directors' letter, signed by Mr. Morgan, "May be corrected by application of this traditional system of regulation. It is enough for Congress to prohibit discriminations between regions and territories, and adopt a policy that its regulatory agency will follow in molding a national rate structure avoiding this discrimination."

The directors emphasized these two points:

1. That shippers in the South and West, in order to market in the East, paid higher mile-for-mile rates than those paid by shippers in Eastern Canada.

2. That recent upward revisions of freight rates accentuated the differential.

Germany Is Losing World Toy Markets

WASHINGTON (AP) — Germany, which was the major toy exporting country of the world before the World War but has since given way to the United States and Japan, suffered another setback last year.

The American Commercial Attache at Leipzig reported that German toy exports declined from $15,184,000 in 1937 to $13,850,000 in 1938.

He attributed the drop to Japanese competition and to boycotts in other markets.

He also said that United States, Great Britain, Netherlands, Belgium, Argentina and Canada were producing more of their own toys. Egypt, he added, also is planning a toy industry designed to export toys.

Previous reports indicated that Japan, which formerly dominated the market for very cheap toys, had lost much of its foreign market because materials formerly used for toys were being employed in the Japanese armament industries.

34 P. C. of Bankers Find Improvement

NEW YORK (AP)—Banking, official publication of the American Bankers Association, released results of a survey on business which showed:

According to 34 per cent of 3,000 bankers throughout the nation, business was getting better; 40 per cent found conditions static; 26 per cent reported a decline. In the previous month, 39 per cent reported better business; 46 per cent static; 15 per cent a decline.

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Promoted

Marvin W. Smith

Manager of Engineering of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, has been elevated to a Vice-Presidency and will direct all engineering activities of the company.

Agricultural Bureau May Control Canada's Livestock Exchanges

OTTAWA (CP)—Direct control over the operation of livestock exchanges and stock yards will be exercised by the Dominion Department of Agriculture under a revised livestock and livestock products act introduced in the House of Commons by Agriculture Minister J. G. Gardiner.

Under the old Act, passed in 1923, the Administration of the law and the disciplining of traders was left to the members of the exchanges. This left those stock yards which were not exchanges without any supervision and left the department powerless to deal with abuses or irregularities on exchanges except to call them to the attention of the governing bodies of the exchanges. The new law safeguards the powers of the exchanges themselves but gives the Minister of Agriculture the right to intervene.

Livestock exchanges are now in operation at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary. There is an inoperative exchange at Moose Jaw.

Six stock yards, not classed as exchanges, are operating—two at Saskatoon and one each at Montreal, Regina, Prince Albert and Vancouver.

Bank Clearings Again Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—A sharp drop in New York City bank clearings during the week ended April 26 carried the total for the country as a whole below the comparable week a year ago for the second time this year, Dun & Bradstreet reported. Clearings at most outside cities, however, remained above a year ago.

Banking quarters said the unfavorable New York comparison was due largely to an unusually heavy upswing in the city during the similar 1938 week.

Total clearings in the latest week at $4,826,239,000 were 10.3 per cent less than $5,379,815,000 a year ago and $564,964,000 less than in the previous week.

New York turnover of $2,902,640,000 was 18.8 per cent under the $3,574,422,000 last year. In the 21 outside cities the aggregate of $1,923,599,000 was 6.5 per cent above the $1,805,393,000 for the like 1938 week.

Except for a slight decrease at Minneapolis, all outside centers reported larger clearings than last year. Percentage gains included: Louisville 18.5, New Orleans 12.9, St. Louis 12.4, Detroit 12.1, Boston 10.5, Kansas City 10.5, Cleveland 10.4 and San Francisco 9.3.

Transactions at Chicago of $266,500,000 were 2.9 per cent above the $258,900,000 in the like 1938 week.

ARMCO Shows Good Profit in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—American Rolling Mill Company earned approximately $725,000 in the first quarter of 1939, compared with a net loss of $197,310 in the like 1938 quarter, Charles R. Hook, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting.

Discussing cost problems, Mr. Hook told stockholders the company's tax bill increased 88 per cent between 1929 and 1938, and basic wage rates advanced 69 per cent. On the other hand, he added, prices received for sheet products declined 13 per cent.

Incorporated Investors Assets Total $43,350,344

The latest report of Incorporated Investors for the quarter ended March 31, 1939, shows net assets on that date of $43,350,344. Portfolio changes made during the quarter revealed increased holdings in nine companies, decreases in three, no holdings eliminated and no new stocks added.

Percentage of cash and government securities has been relatively uniform for the period at around 5 per cent, On March 31, and including $1,000,000 of short term governments, it was 5.7 per cent of the fund.

Bethlehem Steel President Hints At Price Advance

NEW YORK (AP)—American steel manufacturers have just received their "first important big order from abroad" since the European crisis began, Eugene G. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corp. asserted.

He made this disclosure in commenting on reports that England had ordered 100,000 tons of "hot rolled" steel in this country.

Said Mr. Grace: "I know of a definite inquiry for 100,000 tons, but as yet the contract has not been let. We feel we shall get our share of this business when it develops."

First Large Foreign Order

Previously, he said, there have been moderate, standard purchases from Europe, but this is the first large one.

Reports from other sources in the financial district were that the inquiry from England concerned the possibility of obtaining corrugated steel sheets suitable for bombproof shelters.

Concerning Bethlehem's report for the March quarter, showing that the company had orders totaling $192,040,906 on hand on March 31, Mr. Grace pointed out that this was a record high for peacetime.

He said Bethlehem's eastern merchant shipyards were operating at 100 per cent capacity and that its San Francisco shipyard, recently refurbished at a cost of $2,000,000, stood ready to go into full production capacity whenever business justified it.

Current operations are at the rate of 59 per cent of capacity. In the first quarter of the year they averaged 53.8 per cent compared with 56.5 per cent in the final quarter last year and 34.6 per cent in the first quarter of 1938.

Mr. Grace announced the company's net income for the first 1939 quarter as $2,409,059, or 17 cents a common share, as compared with $3,658,160, or 56 cents a common share, in the fourth quarter of 1938, and $994,908, or a deficit of $872,866 after paying preferred dividends, in the first quarter of 1938.

Returns "Unsatisfactory"

Asserting that these returns were unsatisfactory, Mr. Grace said that common stockholders had an investment of between $325,000,000 and $350,000,000 in the company, adding:

"I believe those people are entitled to a fair and worthwhile return on this money they have entrusted to us. They are not getting it."

He commented cost of production was on a "fixed basis" and that the industry seemed to have reached a stage when increased production added little to the earnings average, proving, in his opinion, that the steel industry was not getting sufficiently high prices for its products.

"So it's up to us," he said, "to run the steel industry better than we're running it."

However, he said, there seemed to be no present prospect of higher steel prices.

The steel head explained new uses for steel, such as pre-fabricated houses and steel elevated highways were gradually being evolved, but that Bethlehem was not contemplating entering into new fields of fabricated products.

FHLB Head Urges Bank Legislation

WASHINGTON (AP) — John Fahey, Federal Home Loan Bank Board Chairman, urged approval of legislation intended to strengthen the bank's system and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

Testifying before the House Banking Committee on amendments to the Home Loan Bank Act, Mr. Fahey said:

"With the uncertain conditions in the world today, the entire financial system of the country should be so adjusted that it is prepared to meet immediately and without question any emergency which should arise."

He said the most important pending amendment would permit the Treasury to buy debentures issued by the bank board or the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and thereby make available funds to support the agencies if they could not sell such securities in a disorderly financial market.

Hardware Mutual Reports 1938 Best Year on Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STEVENS POINT, Wis.—The largest year in the history of the company, was reported for 1938 at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the policyholders of the Hardware Mutual Casualty Company held here.

Assets increased $1,582,971 to a total of $12,019,087 as of Dec. 31, 1938. Surplus to policyholders increased $217,895 over Dec. 31, 1937, to a total of $2,063,518. In addition, the general voluntary reserves was increased from $250,000 to $[illegible]00,000.

Premium income for 1938 was $10,901,924, the largest in the company's history and an increase of $488,989 over 1937. Losses paid for 1938 were $4,095,573. Dividends returned to policyholders totaled $1,912,037.

Total premiums written since organization were reported at $75,926,137 and total dividends returned to policyholders $14,703,645.

World Sugar in Bull Market; Prices Highest in Nine Years

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — International sugar is in a bull market. The price this week of the Number 4 May contract on the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange reached 1.49 cents. At the end of December it was around 1.14 cents; a year ago it reached a low of 0.87 cents. This makes its percentage appreciation quite as good as that of the more spectacular silk market which has been running away for the last two months.

Current "world sugar" prices are the highest in nine years—i. e. since the great slump began in 1929-1930. The bulge in the world price has even imparted sympathetic strength to the domestic price (No. 3 contract) which is currently round 2.04 cents against 1.97 at the end of March and 1.98 at the end of December.

Although world sugar is definitely a war baby, the current bull market is not primarily due to the war scare. True, Britain and other European powers are laying up sugar stocks against possible war, and Germany's army maneuvers last fall may have helped keep the 1938 crop small, and this Spring's occupation of Czecho-Slovakia has cut off a substantial amount of sugar from the world market.

Controls Hurt Cuba, Java

But a more accurate explanation of the rise is that the International Sugar Council has at long last enabled primary sugar producers to take advantage of a more or less fortuitous series of circumstances to let a tight statistical position develop without drawing further sugar supplies onto the market.

International commodity controls have only come into vogue in the last decade after the long series of national failures. These international controls have not all been so successful, and until this year international sugar control has been among the least so. In fact the so-called Chadbourne agreement which ran from 1930 to 1935 was all but disastrous for the chief participants. Cuba and Java, the world's chief cane sugar bowls, were the leading signatories.

Importing countries like the United States and the United Kingdom did not sign. So while Cuba and Java were holding the price umbrella, a great increase in temperate-zone beet-sugar production took place and in U. S. tropical island output. From beginning to end of the agreement the two great sugar islands saw their sales shrink from 11,000,000 tons to 6,000,000 tons a year.

The present agreement, which went into effect in August, 1937, was much more ambitious. It includes not only the chief sugar exporters but the leading importers. This is because the importers have in recent years been stimulating their domestic beet sugar production, chiefly for military reasons. Had they continued this policy indefinitely world sugar trade would have been choked to nothing, as sugar can be grown practically everywhere either in cane or in beet form.

Find Quota Obstacles

Even with this inclusion, the International Sugar Council started off poorly. Twenty-one nations signed, and even that large number failed to include considerable export sugar. Jealousies had to be solved by putting the quota well above the estimated market, for the first year (August 1937 to August 1938) and by narrowly limiting (to 5 per cent) the Council's privilege of cutting quotas from the base (the rubber and tin quotas were cut last year by more than 50 per cent).

The results were not very effective in lifting prices. Sugar producers claimed their cost of production was around 1½ cents, and consumers admitted it might be around 1 cent, but last spring the world price dropped well below that figure. When the Council met last summer to set the 1938-1939 quota the outlook was bearish.

But last summer's meeting was more effective. The Council made the maximum permissible cut, 5 per cent. To this cut were added voluntary cuts accepted by several signatories, and it was estimated that some of the signatories would be unable to take advantage of their quotas. Thus the Council was able to bring effective quotas down to about 3,230,000 metric tons for a market estimated to need only about 3,050,000 tons.

Reserves Begin Disappearing

This was hardly a "tight" situation, but then things happened. First, Britain is reported to have taken off the market for war reserves between 100,000 and 300,000 tons of sugar. Then the European continental beet crop was short. (Though this was partly attributed to unusual weather extremes, these had not prevented record wheat crops in most of the same area.) It was supposed that September German mobilization took labor from the beet fields and trucks from the crop movement, and although beets can be stored safely on the farm for a time, they cannot be left too long in the ground for fear of frost.

The well-known F. O. Licht estimates of the European crop were lowered from the 7,175,000 tons in 1937-1938 to 6,700,000 tons for the current crop year and then to 6,500,000 tons. The British crop was estimated on Dec. 1 at 385,000 tons and on Jan. 20 at 325,000 tons.

The current British Indian sugar available for export is estimated round 700,000 tons against 970,000 tons in the previous crop year and 1,150,000 tons in 1936-1937. The French crop is estimated at 890,000 tons against 969,000 the previous year.

World Sugar "Very Tight"

Moreover, when the Germans took over Czecho-Slovakia they stopped from export about 175,000 tons. It is not known whether this will be released or whether it will be used to supplement Germany's food stores. But it is reported Germany is turning to sugar to replace some of her shortage of fats. She used to take 200,000,000 pounds of lard a year from us and now takes none.

Sugar is probably the cheapest and most concentrated of all energy foods, and the Germans may easily conclude that in spite of their desperate need for foreign exchange they would rather keep their sugar, though Germany now has an export quota of 80,000 tons under the international sugar agreement.

So world sugar is now very tight. Although the current quota year does not end until Aug. 31, Cuba has sold all but 100,000 tons of her quota, and NIVAS, official Javan selling agency, has sold all this year's quota and is selling next. It is said even that a small shipment of refined sugar was sent to London fom New York, obtaining a drawback on the original import duty, and tightening our domestic situation.

The "world" sugar market, or "free" sugar market, is small, involving only about one tenth of the world's approximately 30,000,000 tons annual production and consumption. The rest is consumed in the country of growth or moved inside tariff and quota walls such as the American system which alone disposes of some 6,200,000 tons.

Cotton Losing Appeal as 'Money Crop' But Georgia Farmer's Income Is Higher

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Cotton is beginning to lose its magic appeal to the Georgia farmer as a "money crop" but his cash income is considerably higher.

Last year only 2,064,000 acres were in cotton compared with a yearly average of from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres in the 1914-1920 period.

The state crop reporting service estimated last year's cash income from all crops and livestock, including Government payments, at $151,418,000. In 1924, when more cotton was raised, cash income from crops was computed at $90,033,000.

J. William Fanning, farm management economist for the state extension service here, said food and feed crops, such as corn, hay, wheat, oats and potatoes were taking up much of the slack.

"We are getting on to the live-at-home program," Mr. Fanning said. "Acreage devoted to food and feed crops increased from 4,438,000 in 1929 to 6,957,000 in 1938."

Mr. Fanning explained, however, that the Government's triple-A Program, plus ravages of boll weevil, low cotton prices and migration from farm to city had played an important part in the cotton decline. Last year slightly more than 90 per cent of the Georgia cotton farmers participated in the AAA.

Much of the additional income, Mr. Fanning said, has come from cultivation of flue cured tobacco, pecans, and peanuts and the raising of livestock. Georgia leads the nation in peanut production, he said, with more than 600,000 acres devoted to that crop last season.

Savings in Conn. Loan Associations Increase

WASHINGTON (AP) — Connecticut shareholders and members of 15 Federal Savings and Loan Associations there have increased their total savings $1,995,000 in the last year.

The Home Loan Bank Board made public a report that 13,569 investing shareholders or members had total savings of $6,184,000 in the 15 institutions on April 1, compared with $4,189,000 on April 1, 1938. During the year the institution's assets increased $2,352,000 to a total of $10,914,000.

In Maryland, 26,822 investing shareholders or members of 42 associations had increased their savings to $18,405,000 on April 1, or $5,944,000 more than on April 1, 1938. The associations' assets increased $6,276,000 to $27,790,000.

Illinois in Second Place For Furniture Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Illinois is making so much household furniture that it's fast becoming the nation's hub for that product, says the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. The State stands second only to New York, and has outstripped Michigan, long known as a household furniture center.

Latest figures from the United States Bureau of Census show the yearly value of such furniture produced in Illinois was $51,922,923. Indiana came close with $48,133,491. Michigan made $28,959,172 worth.

Besides home furniture, Illinois manufactured other furniture and fixtures to the tune of $24,826,726.

Midwest Jobs, Pay Rolls Up; Marked Gain in Building

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The business news from the midwest is currently encouraging. Some real sunny spring weather, following almost two solid weeks of rain which in itself was not without benefit to crops and gardens—adds also to the improved outlook.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago announces that in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana, industrial and trade activity during March followed, as usual, a rising trend. In many cases though, the expansion was unusual, especially in the merchandising groups, more than seasonal after the less favorable than customary trends in February.

Steel Mills Active

In most production groups output was ahead of last March by a wide margin. Chicago district steel mills hummed along at the year's best level in March, though they slackened a bit in April. Automobile output jumped in March and in the first quarter almost 65 per cent more passenger cars and trucks came off the lines in the Detroit area than in the same period last year.

Jobs and pay rolls, the factors that count most in the end, rose less than seasonal in February, but jumped up more than seasonal in March. The general level continues above that of last year, but well under 1927. In Illinois, according to the State Department of in all industries marked a greater Labor, February-March changes than seasonal gain in jobs, and a contra-seasonal increase in pay rolls. Indications are that industrial activity is resuming the climb that began in the latter half of 1938 but dropped off a bit during the first two months this year.

Coincident with these reports was that of the National Association of Building Trades Employers noting that construction activities throughout the nation in the first quarter show an increase over 1937 and 1938.

Building Increases

The estimated dollar value of building in 44 states for this first quarter was $846,189,562, as compared with $595,982,843 last year, and $721,439,135 in 1937. In 1936 the figure was $602,958,791. In Chicago the building total went from $948,200 last year to $2,758,098 this year.

Announcement by Benjamin F. Fairless, president of the United States Steel Corporation, that an executive office of the organization is to be established in Chicago, with G. Cook Kimball as Executive Vice-President in charge, is taken by business observers as an indication of the growing importance of this region in steel making. Mr. Fairless in his announcement, in fact, pointed out that the Chicago area produces more than 20 per cent of the steel of the nation.

Boston Edison Net Equals $8.84 a Share

Net income of Boston Edison Company for 12 months ended March 31, 1939, was $5,453,363, equal to $8.84 a share on the 617,161 shares of stock outstanding. This compares with net equal to $8.44 a share for the 12 months ended March 31, 1938, and $8.69 a share for the 12 months ended March 31, 1937.

President Frank D. Comerford, president, reporting to directors, said:

"The business improvement noted during the last quarter of 1938 has continued during the first quarter of 1939. An analysis of our earnings indicates that conditions are now comparable with early months of 1937, before the sharp decline in industrial activity which came during that year.

"The major portion of our increased revenues in the first quarter of 1939 came from large commercial customers. A year ago many factories were running on short time, but some industries seem to have been stimulated by government purchases under the national defense program.

"We are somewhat disturbed, however, by the disappointing rate of increase in the use of electricity by residential customers. During last year the gain in this group has been less than 2 per cent. In the past we have generally experienced a much larger increase in residential use each year."

Pacific Lighting Reports Increase in Per Share Net

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Lighting Corporation and subsidiaries reported for the 12 months ended March 31, 1939, consolidated net income equivalent to $4.79 a share on the outstanding common stock. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, the net was equal to $4.18 a share, and for the 12 months ended March 31, 1938, net was equivalent to $3.32.

Gross operating revenues totaled $47,032,824 for the 12 months ender March 31, 1939, as against $45,500,803 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1938, and $44,781,743 for the 12 months ended March 31, 1938.

All directors were re-elected by the stockholders at the annual meeting. Following the stockholders' meeting, the directors re-elected all officers.

Takes New Job

C. S. Millard

Elected President of the Cincinnati Union Terminal Company. Mr. Millard has been Vice-President and General Manager of the New York Central Railroad. He succeeds C. W. Galloway of Baltimore, Vice-President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Wallace Opposes The Subsidizing Of Butter Exports

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Wallace said the Agriculture Department had been asked by the dairy industry to subsidize exports of surplus butter to bolster domestic prices.

The Secretary told his press conference he was opposed to the request which was made by officials of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.

"If we are to pay a subsidy to move surplus butter into consumption, I believe our own consumers should receive the benefit," he said.

Mr. Wallace said officials of the Federation had asked that the dairy industry be given the same consideration as cotton and wheat. The Administration is now subsidizing exports of wheat and proposes to pay a bounty on cotton sold abroad.

He explained that in the case of wheat and cotton, the United States was contriving to hold a "fair share" of world markets it had helped supply for many years.

"In the case of butter, we have sold very little abroad," he said. "To subsidize exports of butter would be to engage in dumping—a practice which the Administration opposes."

Salesmen, Brokers Charged With Fraud

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Ninety men and 10 corporations stand charged with mail frauds said to have cost investors $1,000,000. The indictment lists more defendants than any other true bill ever obtained in a mail-fraud case, and some of the persons named in it are already in custody, a few are serving sentences for other offenses and bench warrants have been issued for the others.

The fraud, it is charged, was carried on by salesmen and brokers who sold gilt-edged securities to customers who were later persuaded to change their investments into comparatively worthless stocks.

The indictment follows an investigation instituted by James J. Caffrey, Regional Administrator of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and John T. Cahill, United States Attorney here. William Power Maloney, Assistant United States Attorney, was in charge of the case.

Phillips Petroleum Net 33 Cents Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Phillips Petroleum Company reports a consolidated net income of $1,485,533 for the first quarter, after charges, taxes and reserves. This is equal to 33 cents each on the 4,449,052 capital shares outstanding, and compares with $2,314,642, or 52 cents a share in the March quarter last year.

Frank Phillips, Chairman, in his summary said that although the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share was not earned, it was declared by directors with the expectation that seasonal factors and other influences during the first quarter will operate more favorably during the rest of 1939. Volume of motor-fuel sales continues above the similar period last year, he added, and there is an indication of improvement in prices.

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REAL ESTATE

WE ARE equipped to service farm lands in north half of North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota for non-resident owners; write for terms. DRYBURGH INVESTMENT COMPANY, Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Chrysler Profit Higher; Common Dividend Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chrysler Corporation reported a net profit of $11,638,290 for the first quarter of 1939, equivalent to $2.67 a share on the common stock, compared with $2,109,970 or 48 cents a share in the like 1938 period. Net earnings in the last quarter of 1938 were $12,126,416 or $2.79 a share.

Directors declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common yesterday, which contrasts with 50 cents a share voted in the corresponding period last year and with $1 a share three months ago.

First quarter's sales totaled $182,560,725, according to K. T. Keller, President, compared with $88,585,855 for the 1938 period. Factory shipments of cars and trucks amounted to 268,394 units, against 122,928 in the 1938 quarter.

Competitive Position Improved

"Current reports on general business activity indicate some hesitation in the progress which characterized the latter half of last year," Mr. Keller said. "Both our dealers, generally speaking, and ourselves, would seem to be in a position rapidly to adjust operations to changes one way or the other in this situation.

"The corporation has improved its competitive position in the industry as measured by the percentage of available business obtained during the past quarter," he continued. "The effects of the upturn in general business which started last Summer also are reflected in the improvement reported over the corresponding period of last year."

Retail sales in the United States of cars and trucks manufactured by the corporation were 178,618 units for the first quarter, compared with 102,753 units in the 1938 period, a gain of 73.8 per cent. Export and Canadian shipments amounted to 27,782 vehicles, against 28,423 cars and trucks in the 1938 period.

Working Capital Larger

Cash and marketable securities held on March 31 amounted to $92,080,394, an increase of $21,070,881 for the quarter. Inventories were $7,903,319 lower than at the year-end, at $38,721,087, after $2,733,452 reserves.

Current assets were $146,631,134, against $134,160,494 three months before and current liabilities were $48,368,994, compared to $55,927,309. Reserves amounted to $20,335,979, against $15,569,266, and earned surplus was $100,123,672, against $92,836,513.

Depreciation and amortization were charged to cost of sales and expenses in the amounts of $7,514,787 for 1939 and $2,740,949 for 1938.

Sharon Steel Corp.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (AP) — Sharon Steel Corporation reported a first quarter net profit of $7,613.45, compared with a net loss of $15,909 in the first quarter of 1938.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

FURNISHING home, want furniture, Oriental rugs, paintings, bronzes and old-fashioned furniture. Box E-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

DORCHESTER, MASS.—8-rm. duplex apt. in 2-family house, with or without garage. 20 Granville St. TAL. 0226

ROXBURY, MASS., 55 Moreland St., Suite 2—5 rooms, improvements, piazza; adults only. Open Sunday 2-5 p. m. Call Gar. 3478 for appointment.

TRINITY COURT, 175 Dartmouth Street, Boston, 1-2-3 Room Studio Suites, KENmore 6520

WASHINGTON COURT APARTMENTS, 51 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. 2-3-4 rooms, kitchen and bath, elec. refrigeration; convenient Harvard Square and Boston. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C. Central Park West (94th)—Two rooms, dinette, kitchen, bath; overlooking reservoir; Louis XV attractive furniture, baby grand, radio; May-August; maid service optional. Write Box P-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 521 West 112th (Apt. 41)—Four large sunny front rooms, modern kitchenette, bath, elevator; newly decorated; reasonable.

SUBLET, Beacon Street, Boston; two bedrooms, large living room, extra lavatory; shower, twin beds; four months @ $75, longer by arrangement. Phone Ken. 9699 after May 1.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Moulton's Auto Service, 43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass. Owner-driver. Call ASP 1313

CLEANING SERVICE

If It's Clean Windows or House You Want "Let George Do It" Call Dedham 1711. G. H. Cahill, 10 Pearl Street

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., KEN 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT. CAPitol 3632. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FOR SALE OR RENT

ATLANTIC BEACH, L. I., N. Y.—7-room house, restricted, ocean bathing beach; 2 baths, porches, oil burner, garage; 35 minutes' drive to World's Fair; summer rental $1000; cost $15,000, sell for $9700. 8511 110th St., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK-housekeeper, light laundry; state experience, age, references, salary desired. 277 Rockingstone Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.

GREETING card artist wanted by concern located nr. Boston. Must be experienced, have real creative ability. Permanent position, substantial salary for right person. Exceptional opportunity. Write fully. Box G-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED at once, a practical nurse, Christian Scientist preferred. Box G-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest Home for rest and study. Care if needed. Booklets.
AMBER C. DOW, 473 Waltham St.
Tel. W. N 3384 West Newton, Mass.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 551 Fifth Ave.—Practitioner's office for rent, 3 days; outside waiting room. Tel. Mu 2-3061, or write Box P-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office, Little Building, Boston, available from May 1, Monday and Friday mornings. Box G-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

MAXWELL B. LOWMAN
Painter and Decorator
93 Audubon Rd., Milton, Mass. Blue Hills 8895

PAYING GUESTS

SPACIOUS country home, large library, accommodations; limited number—seeking quiet, peaceful atmosphere; 40 minutes New York. Write Box H-10, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments World's Fair vicinity. McBRIDE'S, 37-62 83rd Street, Newtown 9-7786.

SHARON, MASS.—For sale, 13-room house; automatic heat; bargain; must be seen to be appreciated. COM. 9095 (Boston)

ROOMS AND BOARD

YONKERS, N. Y., 95 Landscape Ave.—Bright spacious home, grounds; good home cooking; loving consideration; reasonable. Yonkers 7033.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON: FENWAY CLUB FOR WOMEN—Refined and economical residence, with complete maid service and excellent housekeeping facilities; transient or permanent guests. Call Resident Manager, KEN. 1902, 1126 Boylston St.

BOSTON, MASS., Tel. COMmonwealth 9115. Take elevator to 5th floor—Select rooms. MRS. ELLIS, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 9. Free parking.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—One or two desirable rooms, private or semi-private bath; beautiful outlook; business woman. Longwood 2167.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Pleasant, clear, airy room; also large room with sun porch; semi-private bath. Asp. 7348.

CHEERFUL STUDIO ROOMS for business girls; modern elevator apartment; privileges; near church; 15 minutes Manhattan. LEVENKIND, 319 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sterling 3-9118, mornings.

N. Y. C., 103 E. 31st St.—Attractively furnished adjoining rooms with kitchen for two women, $12.50 each; gas and electricity free; suitable World's Fair visitors. RAMAGE.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st St. (9-A)—Spacious outside, nicely furnished; refined environment; phone; housekeeping; accessible transportation; business references; reasonable.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 103rd (Broadway) (Apt. 4-D)—Double; well furnished; front; quiet, homelike; kitchen privileges; convenient transportation; elevator.

N. Y. C., 4 West 108th St. (Apt. 11)—Near Central Park—Small room, adjoining bath; comfortably furnished, quiet home; $5.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity World's Fair

JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I., N. Y.—Double, single rooms, nicely furnished, use kitchen; 1 in family; near transportation. Hav. 6-5190.

ROOMS WANTED

LADY—Room, board optional, private family; July-August; on waterfront; reasonable. Write Box M-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SHOE REPAIRING

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston)
Expert Workmanship Hat Cleaning

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, Japanese-Swedish, cook, valet, waitress, chambermaid, lady's maid; long experience; exceptional qualifications; wish permanent position in small family; no driving; references. Please write, COUPLE, 52 W. 88th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED MAN, experienced farmer, caretaker, janitor; Conn. or Mass. preferred. P. O. Box, 104, Somers, Conn.

POSITION as general worker on estate, care live stock, trees, gardening, painting and repairing. A. R. WIXON, 76 Elm Street, Somerville, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CARE of children by competent, reliable lady; available evenings, Saturday afternoon, Sundays. Write Box K-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXP. high-grade milliner desires position; alterations accepted; moderate prices; will call. K. PREY, 316 East 82nd St., N. Y. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Wanted, position as companion, managing-housekeeper, hostess or receptionist by capable woman; will travel or go to any city. COMPANION, 3799 Lake Ave.

YOUNG WOMAN desires place as nursery-governess, companion, etc.; go anywhere; driver's license; references. MARJORIE KEYES, Wenham, Mass.

STORES TO LET

N. Y. C., 1636 Amsterdam Ave. (141st St.)—Suitable any business, equipped and long used for butcher; $45. Murray Hill 2-6548.

SUMMER HOMES

NORTH OF BOSTON
SEA SHORE AND COUNTRY HOMES
Marguerite G. Wright, Real Estate
Hawthorne Hotel, Salem, Mass.

PIGEON HOO, TENTERDEN, KENT.
Spend your vacation in a real English Country Home; 1-3 exclusive guests received by lady in her genuine Elizabethan Cottage in the "Garden of England"; personally escorted expeditions to places of historic interest; highest personal references. Write Mrs. B. Lushington.

WESTCHESTER CO.—For lease, 6 months, furnished bungalow, $500.00; 3 rooms, bath, including porch; General Electric refrigerator, hot and cold water, range; many fruit trees; Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Write Box D-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER RENTALS

LYNN, MASS.—Summer rental furnished house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; overlooking ocean and Red Rock; near 2 bathing beaches; large piazza. Price $300.00 a month. Address Box D-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

POISE, prestige, tone, diction and delivery. Classes every Thursday evening 8:15 to 10 p. m. Studio 716 Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Also private lessons. For information—M. SUZANNE MacKAY, Speech and Drama Specialist. Phone University 4-5790.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston Street, Boston

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 years with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

WEATHER STRIPPING

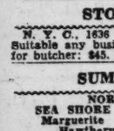
AWNINGS stored and recovered for 1939, screens repaired. Venetian blinds, shades. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900. Milford 1800. Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

WINDOW SHADES

BELMONT SHADE & SCREEN CO.—Window Shades, Screens, Shades reversed, Venetian Blinds, reconditioning service on old Venetian Blinds. 35 Lodge Rd., Belmont, Mass. Tel. Bel. 4178-W

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON



Spring Flowers
Great Profusion at Moderate Prices
We Telegraph Flowers
G. O. Anderson & Sons
991 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3890—3891
Medford Branch 242 High St. Mys. 0600

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Ford and Mercury Dealer
See the new 1939 car now on display
295 Broadway Arl. 2433

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
OLDS MOBILE
745 Mass. Avenue, Arlington, Mass.
For Super Service Phone Arl. 5600
The oldest and best equipped Service Station in Arlington

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
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Do You Need Cash?
SELL YOUR OLD GOLD SILVER AND DIAMONDS TO
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST STREET

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

THE JELLY HOUSE
33 CHARLES STREET
CAPE COD PRODUCTS
Orders Filled for
HOME COOKED FOODS
Unusual American and European Choice Cookies, Maple Syrup Home-Made Candies
MRS. McKEY'S EXCLUSIVE BAGS

BRAINTREE

Free Delivery to All Parts of
BRAINTREE
FOY'S MARKETS
INCORPORATED
1177 Hancock St. 39 Franklin St.
QUINCY
PRE. 1234 PRE. 2410

BROCKTON

ATHERTON VALUE FESTIVAL!
- FREE—10 pc. Pyrex Set with purchase of $15 or more.
- FREE—Fairbanks Morse Bath Scales with purchase of $25 or more.
- FREE—21 pc. Set of Fiesta Ware with purchase of $60 or more.
- FREE—R. C. A. Nipper Radio with purchase of $95 or more.
- FREE—Toastmaster Toast and Jam Set with purchase of $195 or more.

41 Center Street, Brockton

Storey's
TWEED COATS $12
Materials formerly used in $39.50 garments

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Brockton's Most Reliable Radio Service and Sales
EASY TERMS
DANA F. MASON CO.
World Radio Agency
53 LEGION PARKWAY TEL. 728
Service within one hour of your call.

TROUBLED WITH MY HAIR? NO, I GO TO
Hattie Marks Beauty Studio
232 MAIN STREET
Tel. 2380

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
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THE ANNA SHOPPE
Gifts for Every Occasion
Unusually lovely artificial flowers for table arrangements and corsages
1326-28 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street
Bea. 2002
Scarves and Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre Street New. No. 4914-M

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women

First-Class Shoe Repairing. Shoes Dyed Any Shade. Hats Cleaned and Blocked.
PAVONE'S SHOE SHOP
803 HARVARD STREET

This coiffure won an award for Miss Brown at a recent pageant at the Copley-Plaza.

Let us create one for you!
Helen Brown
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1007 Beacon Street LON. 6626

Flowers
for every occasion
Telegraphed Anywhere
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
103 WASHINGTON STREET
Frederick C. Carreiro Telephone
Francis G. Carreiro Bea. 6000

Manicuring and Waving

Fischer's
Expert Shingling of All Kinds
MODERATE PRICES
ASP. 1616 298A HARVARD STREET

Oldsmobile — Cadillac
Sales and Service
S. J. McNEILLY, INC.
639 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE
(Continued)

BROOKLINE TRUST CO.
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

BANCROFT
CLEANERS · TAILORS · FURRIERS
Our fur storage service gives your furs the care they deserve. 2% of valuation.
CALL
ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant, 374 Boylston St.

CAMBRIDGE

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
Visit Our New Shop
33A Brattle Street, Harvard Square
Other Shops
1762 Mass Ave., Cambridge
445 Common St., Belmont
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown

SPRING SALE
One of a Kind Dresses and Hats
25% Reduction—Sizes 12-44
Dombey's
31a Brattle Street
Kirkland 6496

Worcester Brothers Co.

Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Window Shades
Upholstering
Repairing
34 BRATTLE STREET Kir. 0221

BOSTONIAN SHOES
FOR MEN
In all models—for street, sport and dress wear.
$7.50—$10.00
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

Phone TRO. 3636
KENNEY'S
Easter Cards
Now on Display
844 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

We Carry
- Shredded Wheat
- Rumford Baking Powder
- Cocomalt

Advertised in the Monitor
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ANDERSON & RUFLE CO.
FURNITURE
Repairing—Reupholstering
MATTRESS WORK
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 3344

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
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HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors
Estimates Given

DEDHAM

LAUNDRY SERVICE
FOR THE
WHOLE FAMILY
SAVE
TIME—WORK—MONEY
ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

ROSEN'S
Garden Tools, Hose, Furniture
Seeds and Fertilizers
Hardware Paints
Sporting Goods
ROSEN'S
Tel. Ded. 2080—Ample Parking—E. Dedham
ROSEN'S

GEISHECKER'S
"BELIEVE IT OR NOT"
TRADE MARK
RIPLEY Campus Coats and Play Togs
Shirts Sweaters Neckties
577 High St., Dedham Phone 0817

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

ROBERT
Hamilton & Son
"Good Things to Eat"
Prompt Deliveries, Fair Prices
Dedham Square Phone 0010

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM—Westwood

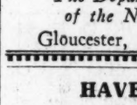
High Street Market
Frying Chickens .....29c lb.
Birds Eye Strawberries ....23c box
Flit .....25c pt.
695 High St., Westwood
Phone Ded. 2214
A. R. MEISSNER, Prop.

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED & WHITE
BRIMFULL SPAGHETTI DINNER
with Cheese and Italian Sauce
Serving for Three
Package 17 cents

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.



Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meals Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Greeting Cards for Mother's Day
The loveliest cards that you have ever seen.
Five Cents Up
RICE & CO.
Jewelers F. W. RICE 350 MAIN ST. Stationers

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

New Spring Dresses for Women and Misses
Half sizes.
Spring Suits and Coats for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

W. E. Putney
Insurance
574 Main Street Tel. 733

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

HAVERHILL

Let Us Help You
with your "SPRING CLEANING" of Curtains, Rugs, Blankets at the
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
RALPH E. DANIELS, Prop. Tel. 164

SUMMER FOOTWEAR
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Complete Line of Ladies' Novelty and Sport Footwear, at reasonable prices.
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP

It Could Only Happen Now!
POIRETTE BIABAND
Poirette created BIABAND for Today's Fashions to give you the small waist, smooth hips, and most important of all, erect posture that your romantically inspired frocks and suits require.
Priced at $10—$12.50—$15.00
"Corset Shop of Personal Service"
Philbrook-Mackenney Shop

HINGHAM

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal — N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton.

ANDERSON BROTHERS
Hing. 1420
Crosse & Blackwell's Breads
Date and Nut—Chocolate Nut
Use for sandwiches or hot desserts
2 tins—25c
Matchless Pickles
Crispy Pickle Rings—Sweet Sliced Dills—
Bottles contain 1 lb.
1 bottle of each—the 2 bottles—50c

Handy Garment Store Right in Quincy
Remodeling by up to the minute stylist. Will call at your home by appointment. Get his ideas *free!*
OLD COLONY
Launderers *Cleansers*

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET · OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

Knox Hats for Men
$5.00
In Every New Style and Color
DUNBAR-MURRAY, Inc.
High Street at Suffolk
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys

Walk the natural way in Natural Bridge Shoes
so different—so lovely
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE
(Continued)

STEIGER'S
HOLYOKE
Misses' and Women's
SPRING COATS 14.75
Regularly 16.95
Slenderizing styles in the season's most successful types of coats. Dressy box coats—fitted flared coats. Excellent value, beautiful fabrics and expert tailoring. Complete range of sizes.
Steiger's Coat Shop—Third Floor

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

LAWRENCE

Protect Your Furs!
Store them in
Cherry & Webb's
certified cold storage vaults
'Phone 25251

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Florida Juicy Oranges.....23c doz., 2 doz. 45c
Green and Wax Beans.....2 lbs. 25c
Green Peas.....2 lbs. 25c
Fresh Dressed Native Fowl (5lb. av. wgt.) 35c lb.
Reed's (Burlington) Sugar Cured Bacon..32c lb.
Boned Trenched Five Rib Roast.....39c lb.
Cape Cod Cook's Delicious Indian Pudding 16-oz. tin 19c

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

LOWELL

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
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The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS refrigerator . . It Saves You More
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LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Visit Our New Major Appliance Dept.—Palmer Street Floor
Electric Refrigerators—Radios
Electric Ranges—Washing Machines
Etc.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Store your furs in Lowell's only Scientific Cold Storage Vaults.
DIAL 7661

LYNN

THIS WEEK! Our 40th Anniversary Sale
Feature Value!
Men's $30 and $35—2 Trouser
SUITS $23.50
Goddard Bros
Market Street, Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone Breakers 3737

Delectable Shades in Lovely New
Doeskin Gloves
Color is all important! Here are the favorites . . . fuchsia, cyclamen, cornflower, japonica, claret, mustard, powder blue, American beauty. Natural and white.
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE . . . UNION STREET

EVERYTHING FOR GARDEN AND LAWN
Fertilizers, Lawn Seed, Vegetable Seed, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Hose, Hardware, Etc.
James R. Hughes Inc.
179 Lewis Street Breakers 8325

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
★
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn
Breakers 4956

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN

Dorothy Benham

MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Buy Your Spring Coat or Suit at
SALE PRICES NOW!
GORDON'S WOMAN'S SHOP
183 Pleasant Street, Malden

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Garden Room is open at
158 Essex Street

Fertilizer—Seeds
Garden Tools—Coal—Oil
C. B. & F. H. GOSS Inc.
Tel. 0794—0795

NEWHALL'S SHOE STORE
Smart Spring Footwear for Men and Women for Boys and Girls
517 MAIN STREET

Whittemore's
531 Main St. Tel. Mel. 0900
Garden Tools
Seeds—Fertilizers
We Have Your Interest in Mind It Pays to Trade Here

Melrose Florist Co.
Shrubs Tel. Mel. 1628
Evergreens
Plants
Flowers
Loam
245 W. Wyoming Avenue

Look at Your Hat!
Pretty Shabby?
Then let PRIOR the Haberdasher fit you to a new one you'll be proud to wear. They're priced at
$3.00, $4.00, $5.00 and $7.50
529 MAIN STREET

ANDREWS MARKET
MEATS
and
GROCERIES
The Famous 57 VARIETIES
510 Main Street Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

Tony's Beauty Shop
We desire to please you in all branches of beauty culture.
Have you had a Permanent Wave yet?
Cor. Great Plain Av. and Dedham Av. Needham 1384

It's that New **NASH**
THE CAR EVERYBODY LIKES
Drive a Nash today—See its fine performance!
Mac's Service Station
837 Highland Ave. Need. 1236

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618

Fuel Oil Contracts
Available Now
at Season's Lowest Prices
Sign Now — Save Money
Whetton's Oil Company
904 Great Plain Av. Need. 0967—0380

Dresses—Sportswear
Hosiery and Underwear
Style with quality at popular prices
McNeilly's Apparel Shop
Theatre Bldg. Need. 0969

MOTHER'S DAY CARDS
GIFTS
AT
The End of the Trail
1096 Great Plain Avenue
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD FARMS
Jelly House
Also
New finest grade Maple Products
Sugar—Syrup—Maple Cream
LOUISE K. SQUIRE
NEE. 1455-W Deliveries

NEW BEDFORD

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shraffi's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

W. S. WELDON DAIRY
All our GOLDEN GUERNSEY, Vitamin D, and Grade "A" from Cloverluck Farm at Pepperell, Mass. Pasteurized and Bottled at
OUR MODERN DAIRY
201 California St. New. No. 2937-M
Visitors always welcome to both our farm and dairy.

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

AT YOUR SERVICE

Drive in any time for GENERAL REPAIRING. Fender and Body Work a Specialty.
NEWTON MOTORS, Inc.
126 Galen St. New. No. 8140
Drive a STUDEBAKER "CHAMPION"

NEWTON CENTER

LOUISE The Shop o'GIFTS TURNER
MOTHER'S DAY
SHOWERS WEDDINGS
To fit every purse
Union St., opp. R. R. Station

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC OIL BURNERS
FUEL OILS
LUTHER PAUL CO.
Cen. New. 0590-0591

NEWTONVILLE

COME AND SEE SHOP
Spring—Season of Budding Color!
SILK PURSES and JEWELRY
Complete or Revive Your Outfit
Rich Peasant Linens and Kerchiefs
Pastelles—in China, Glass and Trays
Mother's Day—May 14
NOT to commercialize, but rather to perpetuate sentiment thru a symbol.

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
SCREENS
861-865 Washington Street
New. No. 4853

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

BRAM'S New. No. 0835
GOODYEAR TIRES
EXIDE BATTERIES
252 WALNUT STREET
BRAM'S GULF SERVICE
911 WASHINGTON STREET

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Hardware Building
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTON — West Newton

SPRING STYLES
At Prices That Are Friends of the Family Budget
BARRON'S
WEST NEWTON SQUARE

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon
"ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

BROWER'S MARKET
The Accommodating Store
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
MEATS—FROSTED FOODS
Parking—Delivery Service
338 SOUTH ST. AT BAY STATE ROAD
Dial 7336—7337

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 East St., Bu er Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Summer-Proof Your Car
Special offer for a limited time only
5 Vital Jobs at One Special Price.
10% Discount to Monitor Readers
SOCONY VACUUM GAS STATION
Corner First and East Streets
FRANK C. FOSTER
Formerly with Shapiro Motors

Starting Next Wednesday
95th Anniversary Sale
10 Days of Values
HOLDEN STONE COMPANY

NEW CURTAINS
Quaker Net and
Smart Ruffled Curtains
BATCHELDERS
83 EAST STREET

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
CALL GRAnite 8570

COLD **FUR**
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 Hancock Street, Quincy
VAULTS ON PREMISES
2% of Valuation
2 Minute Service
STORAGE

CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
DeSoto-Plymouth Distributor
SALES—SERVICE
Dependable Used Cars
68 Washington St. Gra 4730

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

GOOD CLEANING
Have your winter clothes cleaned and repaired before storing away
The Better Cleaning & Tailoring Co.
16 CHestnut Street GRA. 4971

Fine Furniture for Less
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
Visit our New Store
1163 HANCOCK STREET
Opposite Masonic Temple
STEARNS FURNITURE COMPANY
Telephone Granite 8020

UPHOLSTERING
Furniture recovered, repaired, refinished, mattresses, box springs, slip covers, chairs rush seated and recaned. Free estimate.
Peterson-Krishfield Co.
497 BEALE STREET GRANITE 8613

Trademarked Fuels
Blue Coal New England Coke
Cleercoal Cities Service Oil
QUINCY COAL and FUEL OIL CO.
PRE. 0047

90% of a man's life is spent in His Shoes or His Pajamas. Remick's has the finest of both.
FLORSHEIM Shoes from $8.75
RUSSELLO Pajamas $1.55 to $5.00
REMICK'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL—LUMBER
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Phone 0126 Reading

The Fry Kettle
Specializing in
Fried Sea Foods
and Fish Dinners
Route 129 at the
Reading-Wakefield Line

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
583 MAIN ST. Tel. READ. 0461
Agents for Malden-Melrose Gas Co.

READING 0044
PERCY N. SWEETSER
N. E. COKE
HEAT REGULATOR

Reading Square Market
This week special
Holland Butter, 2 lbs. **57c**
Many other specials in our weekly circular. Ask for one.
Tel. Reading 0890 607 Main St.

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY — Star Bundle 17 lbs.—$2.00
Everything, Including Shirts Washed and Ironed.
Phone for service today—STON. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

Everything for the Lawn and Garden
Seeds—Garden Tools—Fertilizers
A BRECK'S STORE
FRANCIS BROS., Inc.
Phone 0139 181 Haven St., Reading

SALEM

SMART HATS
For the Matron and Miss
Inexpensively Priced
Gertrude Metcalfe
MILLINER
29 North St., opp. Lynde St.

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT ELECTRIC and RADIO
Automotive Electrician
RCA and ZENITH RADIOS
Over 24 Models to choose from
BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
2 South Street Foxboro 505

SHARON-STOUGHTON

INSULATE
with Johns-Manville Rockwool Home Insulation
It will make your home cooler in summer, warmer in winter, save fuel. Large batts easily applied—low cost.
Norfolk Lumber Company
43 Canton Street Phone Stoughton 372

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029
10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Royal Furniture Co., Inc.
Complete Home Furnishers.
Frigidaires — Easy Washers
Nationally Advertised Radios
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CHARGE THE ROYAL WAY
90 Broadway Som. 1215
Somerville's Largest Furniture Store

Complete Line of Tires and Service Station Products
JENNEY GASOLINE now Solvenized — Chases Carbon
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
J. F. SHERIDAN & SON
Cor. School and Medford Sts. Som. 0884

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs. Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0638-R

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294
R—U—G—S
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-8113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

STONEHAM

ARCHIE G. WILLS
Hardware and Kitchenware
NAIRN and ARMSTRONG
LINOLEUMS
Firth Rugs and Carpets
Central Square Tel. 0642
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

STONEHAM (Continued)

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY — Star Bundle 17 lbs.—$2.00
Everything, Including Shirts Washed and Ironed.
Phone for service today—STON. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street

Kernwood Cleaners
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing, Laundry
Prompt Calls—Quick Delivery
Ask for MR. HORTON
TEL. MEL. 2281
147 W. EMERSON STREET

WALTHAM

Ellison Park Market
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
Meats, Vegetables Fruits and Groceries
FREE DELIVERY
470 Main Street
Tel. Waltham 3080

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Clothes
Stetson Hats Arrow Shirts
A GOOD PLACE TO BUY GOOD CLOTHES
429 Moody St. Waltham 1884

GEO. I. KELLY
6 Sales Days 6
April 28 — May 4
You must visit Sears for values
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

WATERTOWN

★ STAR MARKET CO.
Genuine Spring Young Lamb
Legs . . . . . 33c lb.
Fores 17c
Fancy Brsket Corned Beef, 29c and 33c lb.
24 Mt. Auburn St. Mid. 8600

If you are in the Market
for a Good Used Car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIE.
COAL, COKE, WOOD, FUEL OIL, RANGE OIL, GASOLINE, LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, PAINT, GRAIN, FERTILIZER
Call WELLESLEY 1530

1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1939

10% DISCOUNT
from May 1 through May 13 on
IVY CORSETS, BRASSIERIES and All-In-One Garments
IVY CORSET SHOP
57 Central St., Wellesley Tel. 1264
Also 300 Boylston Street, Boston

NOW is the time to protect FURS
INSURED FUR STORAGE
Good care . . . Interested service . . . artistic remodelling
MITTEL'S
fine tailoring for men and women
38 Central St. Wel. 3276

WELLESLEY HILLS

SAVE New Oil and Crankcase Flushing — GULF — MONEY! Complete Lubrication to Overcome Winter's Damage
DOUGLAS S. TURNER
Gulf Oil Service—Wel 1840
On Route 9 at Wellesley Hills Fire Sta.
Rest Rooms Always Clean

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

I. BLOOM & SON'S MARKET
Lincoln Square Ph. Weymouth 0248
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Stock Fancy Groceries
Best Quality Beef, Lamb, Pork and Poultry
Fancy Baskets for All Occasions

New Spring Washable Frocks
Cottons—Spun Rayons
$1.00 and $1.95
DOROTHY ANN SPECIALTY SHOP
Washington Square Tel. 1103-M
Weymouth Landing

WINTHROP

Hayward Oil Burners
Installation and Service
FUEL OIL
Registered Metered Service
LEWIS F. DAVIS
52 Sargent Street, Ocean 1293

George W. Thompson
368 MAIN STREET OCEAN 0576
Builder and Roofer
Remodeling and Repairing
Free Estimates Time Payments
SMITH BROTHERS
Plumbing, Hardware, Heating
Stoves and Repairs
B. P. S. PAINTS
39 and 43 Walden Street Ocean 2073

European Local Classified

AGENTS WANTED

"NIL-MIST" Glass Polish and "Visor" Cloths prevent obscured vision by steam, mist and rain; trial of each for 2/-. Agents required. "NIL-MIST" LABORATORIES, 91, Bollo Bridge Rd., Acton, London, W. 3.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BERKS—Vacancy for boarder; comfortable, quiet home—all conveniences; garage; 3 minutes to bus route; moderate terms. MRS. GAUNTLETT, 36 Bartlemy Road, Newbury.

CARS FOR HIRE

MIDDX.—3/6 per hour, plus 1d. a mile; luxurious 8 cyl. multi horse-power saloon cars with uniformed chauffeurs; no mileage restrictions, 24 hour service. GWNAUTO, 20a, York Street, Twickenham. POPesgrove 4000.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON—Cooked meats, table dainties, freshly made on premises. Phone 57206. C. B. STOCKER, 40 Hyde Road.

ROGERS (Prop. L. & P. Keen)
42-43 Ellacombe Road, Torquay
Grocery—Fruit—Vegetables
Deliveries by own van

HAIRDRESSERS

MARYLYN
Ladies' Hairdresser and Beauty Culturist. Eugene Permanent Waving, whole head 21/-. 106 Kew Rd., Richmond, Surrey. Tel. 3611, Richmond.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NORFOLK—Attractive well built house, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 indoor lavatories, cloak room, garage, main drainage, water, electricity, pretty garden. "Dawn," Suffolk Rd., Sheringham.

HOUSES TO LET

SEAFORD, SUSSEX — Furnished house, 7 minutes sea; 2 reception, 5 bedrooms; long let 3 guineas weekly. OVER, Resthaven.

TO LET

TORQUAY SHOP PREMISES.
Prominent position, lease not exceeding 5 years. Apply the Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 23 Victoria Parade.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

E. SUSSEX—ATTRACTIVE OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE—Modern conveniences; beautiful scenery; good catering; 2½ gns. Northiam 62, Mrs. Bowerman, Sempstead, Ewhurst, Nr. Hawkhurst.

HOVE, Sussex, c/o R.P.E. 26, Salisbury Road —Lady offers lower ground floor, 2/3 sunny, spacious unfurnished rooms; kitchenette; looking onto and use garden; ideal holiday and week-end home; nr. sea golf, etc.; permanency or otherwise. 16/6-18/- p. w.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; glorious views; peaceful; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

WEST WORTHING—Guests received; 1 minute sea, gardens; hot and cold all rooms; garage; 3 guineas. COGGINS, 11 Sandwich Rd.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods; tunings, repairs, overhauls, distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow. Tel. Hounslow 0264.

POST VACANT

CHELTENHAM—General servant; good cooking essential; modern house; family two; references. PICKERING, 17 Moorend Park Road, Cheltenham.

England

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

PRISCILLA'S
LIGHT LUNCHEONS and DAINTY TEAS
HOMEMADE
PIES, CAKES, JAMS, etc.
15-17 Marina Court Tel. Bexhill 1707

LAUNDRIES
SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL LAUNDRIES
Here Are Three Good Ones
THE EMPIRE SANITARY LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 343
THE BEXHILL LAUNDRY
Tile Hill Tel. 9
THE SACKVILLE LAUNDRY
Reginald Road Tel. 365
Personal Supervision Resident Director
MARY STAMPTON

LONGLEY'S
Complete House Furnishers
Specialists in
Carpets and Linoleums
St. Leonards Road Phone Bexhill 28

BIRMINGHAM

Have You Seen the Special Displays
Kean & Scott Ltd.
Are Featuring of Colonial Furniture
In the soft tones of Beechwood.
Your inspection is invited.
104-112 CORPORATION STREET

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS at the
Beehive
The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY M. I. P.
Established 1870
568, Moseley Road 12
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
South 0161 DECORATOR

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweller
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

BOURNEMOUTH

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS'
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
857-859 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

Eileen Hitchcock
486 Old Christchurch Rd. The Lansdowne
FLORIST
Lovely Flowers and Choice Fruit
Local Grown Vegetable Produce
Fresh Daily
Tel. Bournemouth 2196

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

TWICE A WEEK I pass your door
Reliance Laundry, Ltd.
PAISLEY ROAD
PHONE SOUTHBOURNE 106

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

ELIZABETH
Court Hairdresser
Expert in Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Setting, etc.
4, Queens Park Terrace, Charminster Road
Phone Winton 2136

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
52 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 2750/6751

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRIGHTON and HOVE

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS
Early Summer Frocks and Sports Wear
Jolly & Son, Ltd.
Bristol

LANNING & JUDD
Ironmongers
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol, 1.
GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS and ROLLERS
Also Spring Cleaning Requisites

Marsh's
CIVIL, SPORTING, and LADIES' TAILORS
Every Garment made on these Premises
86/92B WHITELADIES ROAD, CLIFTON

TAYLOR'S
of College Green, Bristol, and South Parade, Weston-super-Mare
"For Everything That's New in Fashions and Fabrics"

BROMLEY

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's Hosiers and Outfitters
PHONE RAV. 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN, SEEDS and FERTILISERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road, and Oakley Road, Bromley Common.
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

URIDGE'S STORES

Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

Safe Removals
By a firm of sixty years' experience. Our reputation for cheapness, competence and careful packing is deservedly earned. Let us give you a free estimate.
PYRKE'S
123 High St., Bromley Rav 2601-2

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

ENGLAND

BROMLEY (Continued)

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham
Phone Rav. 0502

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1375 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co. LTD
CAMBRIDGE 4286
THE LEADING DRAPERS
FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. Railway Buildings
Hills Road Phone 4912

CANTERBURY

Coasts
HAIRDRESSERS OF REPUTE
All Toilet Requisites
27 St. Margaret's Street and 12 Mercery Lane, Canterbury
Also at Tankerton
Phone Canterbury 2163—Whitstable 332

BEASLEYS
Dyers and Cleaners
Carpet Beaters
22-24 Stour Street Tel. 2833
47 St. George's Place—41a St. Peter's St.

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
Littlebourne HAND LAUNDRY
Collections and Deliveries in Canterbury
TEL. LITTLEBOURNE 54

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Consult us for
Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 289

CHELTENHAM

VALE'S COOKED HAM with HEINZ TOMATO SAUCE
Nothing more delicious
W. VALE & CO. Ltd.
93-94 Winchcombe St. Tel. 2738

SHIRERS & LANCES
FURNITURE
LINENS FASHIONS
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

CROYDON PURLEY and DISTRICT

For Better Value Order
OXCROFT KING OF COALS
from
T. S. and C. PARRY Ltd.
Coal and Coke Merchants
Boiler Fuel Specialists
6, Station Approach, E. Croydon
Deliveries to all London districts
Readers of this paper receive special attention.

The HOUSE *of* SAVAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, and Interior Painting and Decorating

PHONE CROYDON 4300
SAME DAY CLEANERS LTD
VALETING CRAFTSMEN
19, London Road, Croydon
And at 126 George Street Tel. 6666
And at 44 High Street Tel. 6678
We greatly appreciate your custom

Franco-British Laundry
20a SOUTH END
High-Class Family Launderers
CRO. 1901

WHY BUY A CYCLE
of unknown make? When you can get one made by the world's most famous makers either for cash or easy term. Raleigh, Humber, Rudge, P. S. A., Sunbeam, etc. Call, inspect and get our terms.
W. & H. CHURCHILL
"The Cycle Shop," Park St., Croydon

EASTBOURNE

FRUITERER
FLORIST
GREENGROCER
F. T. D. A.
S. C. NASH
South St. Tel. 1225—1224

GODALMING, GUILDFORD and DISTRICT

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

Things You Can Depend On

Roger P. Scroggins rounded the corner of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument on Boston Common with a smile of pleasure and with a jaunty swing of his cane. His lips were on the verge of parting to permit a snatch of song to come through. He considered that there were plenty of reasons why it was in order to smile, swing a cane jauntily, and sing. The sky was blue; the grass was green and tender; the earth underfoot was soft; the air was

They swished their scraggly tails around.

warm. So he allowed the bit of song to take shape: "Oh that we two. . . ."

But before his lips could complete the strain, he came suddenly upon his young friends, Squirrel A and Squirrel B; so suddenly, in fact that the venerable squirrel was forced to grab the end of his cane in the middle of its swing to keep it from hitting Squirrel A on the head.

"Dear, dear," said Mr. Scroggins. "I didn't expect to—I didn't know . . ." He bowed. "Pardon me!"

The small squirrels nodded to him. Their faces were solemn.

"But, my dear young friends," said Scroggins, immediately sensing that all was not as it might well be with them, "why are you sitting here and looking so solemn, on such a day?"

Small Squirrel A looked at Small Squirrel B and vice versa, each quite obviously hesitating to lay before Mr. Scroggins the reason for being solemn. Finally, Squirrel A spoke up:

"We were asked by a sparrow this morning why our tails are so scraggly. You can see yourself, Mr. Scroggins that the hairs are nearly all gone." They swished their tails around. Mr. Scroggins looked at them. He turned and swished his own.

"But don't you see, small ones," he said, "that my tail is much the same."

They brightened. "And can't you remember that last year, at this time, your tails were scraggly, mine was scraggly, your father's was scraggly—everyone's?"

"We hadn't thought of that," said Squirrel B.

Scroggins leaned on his cane. "No, and because a sparrow puts things into your heads. . . ." The wise old squirrel took off his hat. "There are things you can depend on, my small ones," he said. "You can depend on the grass coming green, on the ice leaving the garden lagoon, and on the buds coming on the trees. Never yet has the grass come red or yellow. Never yet has the ice stayed on the lagoon. Never yet have the buds failed. And never yet has a squirrel's tail failed to get bushy. You must hunt up that sparrow and tell him so."

As Mr. Scroggins talked to them, the young squirrels brightened; and by the time he was through, they were smiling; and while he was wiping his brow with his handkerchief, they were dancing; and when, finally, the song which had been cut off, came from his lips, they were frisking.

"Thank you," they said. "You're another thing we can depend on."

—George L. Moore.

What They Say

The Prosecutor

"It is not enough to pass good laws. It is necessary to administer and enforce those laws."—Thomas E. Dewey.

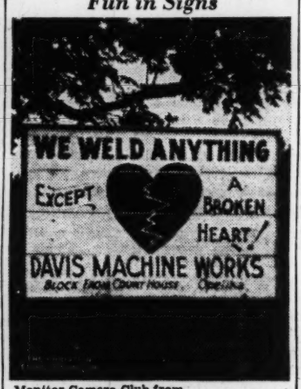
The Course

"Americans as never before are turning to religion as the chart and compass of the ship of state."—Josephus Daniels.

"Hand Beating"

"This strange beating together of hands has no meaning, and to me it is very disturbing. I do not like it. It destroys the mood my colleagues and I have been trying to create with our music."—Leopold Stokowski

Fun in Signs

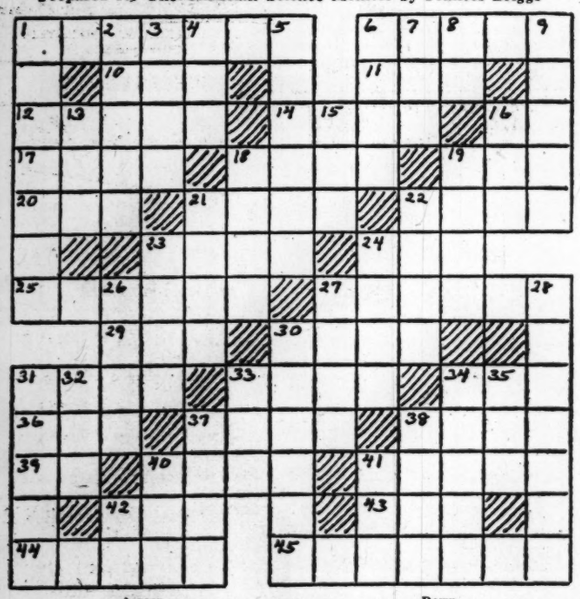


Monitor Camera Club from G. V. Stelzenmueller, Jr., Auburn, Ala.

Send in your photographs of humorous signs. One dollar will be paid for each one accepted.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was first name of composer of "My Old Kentucky Home"?
6—An elephant's nostrils are at tip of what?
10—What is a river of northern Chile?
11—Who was father of one of Solomon's commissaries (I Kings 4:8)?
12—Rind of what fruit is often candied or preserved?
14—The marang is a hood, coat, or tree—which?
16—Baron (abbr.).
17—What does a kilnman tend?
18—What has a counter, shank, and tongue?
19—In logging, what is a dogboat called?
20—Gutzon Borglum was born in what month (abbr.)?
21—What are sharp nails on fingers or toes of an animal (sing.)?
22—What animals are those of the Felidae?
23—What large tree grows in Ceylon?
24—What is a line or mark from which players at marbles shoot?
25—How are lights of windows described in I Kings 6:4?
27—Where is Lake Ilmen?
29—Would you don, row, or eat jigote?
30—Who was a fellow worker with Paul?
31—What American author writes of the old West?
33—What is the darker part of dawn?
34—What is a custom, amusement, or the like, followed for a time with exaggerated zeal?
36—A fragrant what is obtained from rind of a lemon?
37—Aladdin rubbed what to summon one of jinn?
38—River of Eden became into how many heads (Gen. 2:10)?
39—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
40—What does the early bird seek?
41—What racing boat is somewhat broader and heavier than a shell?
42—A portmanteau is a bag, pad, or hut—which?
43—What suffix denotes "belonging to"?
44—Gertrude Lawrence performs on what?
45—Who is chief character in Hoadley's "The Suspicious Husband" (poss.)?

Down

1—Who was reputed author of Proverbs?
2—What is first name of a Sinclair Lewis hero?
3—What tree grows in the East Indies?
4—What river of China flows to Yangtze?
5—Who was biographer of David and Solomon?
6—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
7—What was formerly known as herb grace?
8—Abraham lived where?
9—What is name of two historical books in Old Testament?
13—Augustine St. Clare is father of whom in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
15—Would you eat, row, or don a bateau?
16—The copper head of a soldering iron is called what?
18—What is antonym of "fast"?
19—Would a ratel have fins, oars, or paws?
21—What is a North American surf duck?
23—A hogshead is what?
23—A little cart on wheels is called what?
24—If you visited Istanbul, whom would you see (sing.)?
26—What dance is performed by Scottish Highlanders?
27—A coarse file is what?
28—Who is hero of Fielding's first novel?
30—A theatrical performer is called what?
31—What animals can subsist on the coarsest of food?
32—What is a framing timber in a house?
33—What Indian timber tree has soft red wood?
34—Where is metal wrought in smithing?
35—Lord Tennyson was born in what month (abbr.)?
37—What is a box or stall in an opera house?
38—What is a projecting tooth or prong?
40—What is another name for a joker?
41—Coal is kept in what?
42—Symbol for barium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Unusual But Contented Playfellows

Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Gale, Bell, Calif.

Nellie, the Gray Cat; Girlie, the Sparrow Hawk; and Jennie, the Linnet, Pause in Their Play to Be Photographed

Daily Anecdote

A Good Tailor

A candidate for President was speaking in Washington, and had just described himself as having begun his political career as an alderman and run through all the branches of the Legislature, when someone in the audience cried out derisively, "From a tailor up!"

"Yes," replied the candidate pleasantly, "I was a tailor, and I am proud of it. I will tell you why. I was a good tailor, made close fits, used good material, and was always punctual with my customers."

The public evidently liked this manly, sensible reply; for a few days later this candidate, one Andrew Johnson, was elected President of the United States.

A Verse for Today

Wisdom is better than weapons of war. weapons of war.—Eccl. 9:18.

In Lighter Vein

. Soft Snaps .

Several university presidents were discussing what they would do after they retired. What would they be fit for? was the question.

"Well," said one of them, "I don't know that I'd be fit for anything, but I know what I'd like to do. I'd like to be head of an orphan asylum—so I'd never get any letters from parents."

"I've a much better ambition," exclaimed another. "I want to be head of a prison. The alumni never come back to visit."

Polite

The much preoccupied professor walked into the barber shop and sat in a chair next to a woman who was having her hair bobbed.

"Haircut, please," ordered the professor.

"Certainly," said the barber. "But if you really want a haircut would you mind taking off your hat first?"

The customer hurridly removed his hat. "I'm sorry," he apologized as he looked around; "I didn't know there was a lady present!"

Their Yell Is "Raw; Raw; Raw!"

If gulping youths
Aren't reprimanded,
We'll soon be off
The gold-fish standard.

Unfair

A furniture store was featuring a new type of mattress, which was prominently displayed on a bed in the front show window. To give the display a realistic touch, the store advertised for a man to simulate sleep on the mattress in front of the public.

The first applicant was a lazy-looking chap. He yawned as the employment manager recited the duties.

"We're looking for a man to demonstrate the restful qualities of our new mattress," related the manager. "All you have to do is lie in bed on the mattress and pretend you're sleeping soundly."

The applicant nodded.

"You sleep on the bed from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m." continued the manager.

The applicant stuck out his chin. "Say, those are long hours," he objected. "How about a rest period in between!"

Vocations

Tenant Finder

Every large city has its share of outmoded and idle buildings. Finding tenants for such structures, by adapting them to some practical use, has proved a profitable occupation for a man previously inexperienced in this line, but with ingenuity and originality.

With a little promotional effort, one building became the headquarters of numerous lodges and social organizations; another was transformed into storage lofts; and another was filled with musicians, artists, and teachers unable to pay higher rents asked by modern building owners.

This "tenant finder" goes out in search of vacant, old-fashioned buildings. He doesn't wait for the owners to find him.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Daily Quotation

A MAN of courage is also full of faith.—Cicero.

Did You Ever Wonder

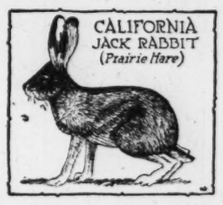
What the Difference Is Between a Rabbit and a Hare?

The rabbit is different from the hare in that it is smaller, has shorter ears and feet, lives in burrows, and that its young are born naked and blind, not opening their eyes for 10 or 12 days.

The name "hare" includes all similar creatures not included in the classification "rabbit." It is, in general, a larger animal, with larger eyes and longer hind legs. The hare is not a bit backward about taking to water and is a capable swimmer. Instances have been observed of hares voluntarily undertaking to swim a stretch of water a mile in extent. The young are covered with hair and have their eyes open when they are born.

Rabbits live in burrows, and the mother rabbit lines her underground nest with her own fur. The mother hare uses her own fur for nest lining, but builds a surface nest in a depression in the ground, making it of dry weeds or grass.

The original home of the rabbit was the western part of the Mediterranean basin, but it has extended its territory to include all of temperate Europe, New Zealand, and Australia. There are more than 50 forms of rabbit in North America. It may be interesting to learn that the jackrabbit,



so familiar in western and southwestern sections of the United States, is classed as a prairie hare and, strictly speaking is not a rabbit at all.

Rabbits have been domesticated since very early times, and more varieties have been developed than in any other mammal except the dog. Species have been produced of greatly increased weight; the color, length, and texture of the fur has been altered; and even the skeletal structure has been modified. One variety known as the lop-eared rabbit has been known to measure very nearly two feet across the ears, from tip to tip.—W. P. Keasbey.

The Bishop's Trunk

Phillips Brooks, author of one of our best-loved Christmas carols, "O Little Town of Bethlehem," had arrived in Rockland, Maine, on the Boston boat very early one summer morning and wanted his trunk transferred to the "Morse," a steamboat running "down east."

Someone agreed to get him help—it was a very small, lame man trundling a wheelbarrow in his direction. The Bishop helped load the trunk on this, and looking down from his stalwart six feet, said cheerfully to his helper: "Come on!" Then the learned divine trundled the barrow across the wharf and unloaded it on the other boat, handed the bewildered helper a substantial fee, and was gone.—Substantially as related in the Courier-Gazette, Rockland, Maine.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'In Him We Live . . . .'

A. K. B. in Liberty Magazine

St. Louis, Mo.

Power of prayer was never proved in more dramatic fashion than this:

In Australia there lived a woman and her two children, in a hotel overlooking the sea. The little ones liked to play on the beach, and the mother sometimes let them go out alone, as she could generally keep a watchful eye on them from her windows.

One morning a man came sauntering along the beach and was surprised to hear a child's voice saying over and over, "God, put love all around me! God, put love all around me!"

His curiosity aroused, he walked around the obstruction that screened her from his view, and what he saw froze him stiff with horror. For there, close to the water, stood a little girl, and an octopus was winding slimy tentacles around her. And still the calm small voice kept repeating, "God, put love all around me!"

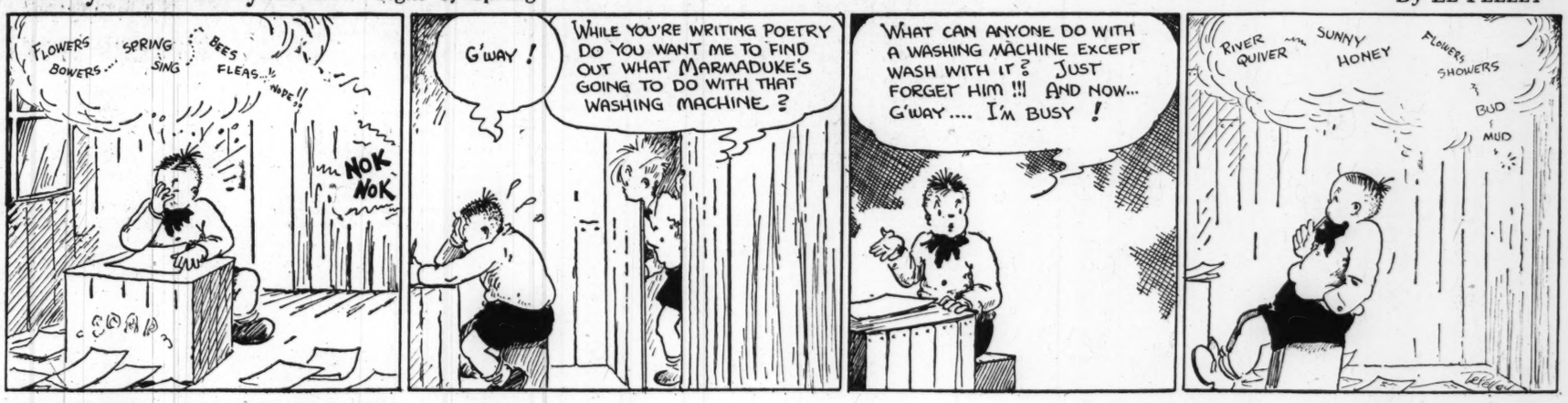
Presently the tentacles relaxed and dropped from around the little one and the monster slid back into the water, leaving the child standing there unharmed. God had put His love around her!

Coastal Shortage

Of all the states that touch the oceans or the Gulf of Mexico, New Hampshire has the shortest coast—13 miles.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Signs of Spring*

By Le Pelley

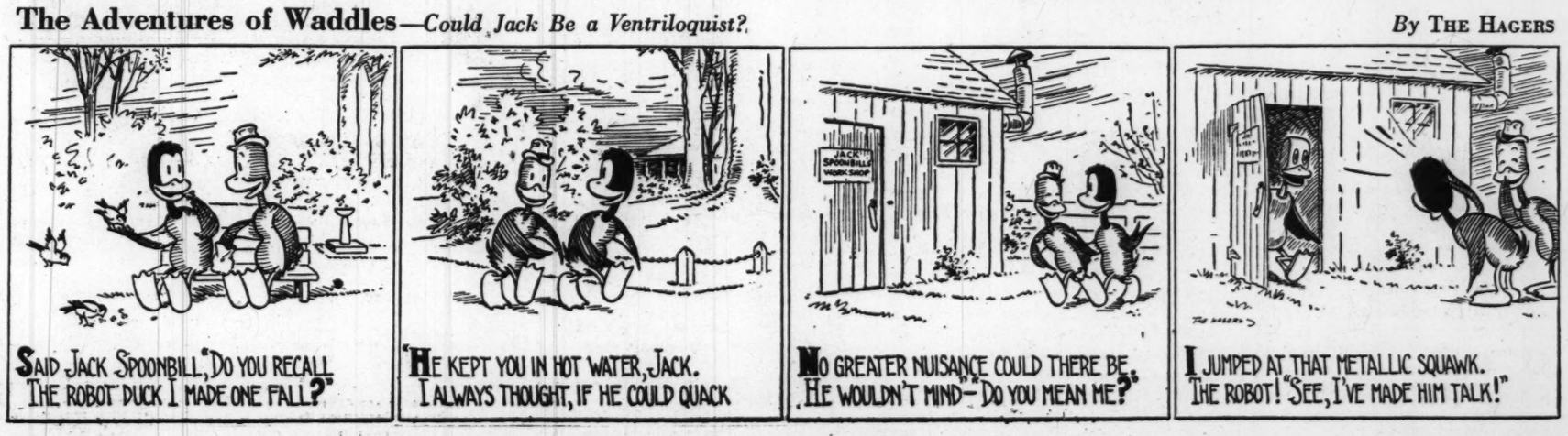


The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just What Did I Do?*

This mascot buisness has me puzzled—
After I found the Boss didn't want me to play ball, I decided to take a nap
And I snoozed and snoozed
Until suddenly the Boss woke me up and said-"Oh Boy!-We won! We won!" And shook my paws to beat the band!
Now, was he thanking me, and if so, what for?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Could Jack Be a Ventriloquist?*

By The Hagers


SAID JACK SPOONBILL, "DO YOU RECALL THE ROBOT DUCK I MADE ONE FALL?"
"HE KEPT YOU IN HOT WATER, JACK. I ALWAYS THOUGHT, IF HE COULD QUACK
NO GREATER NUISANCE COULD THERE BE. HE WOULDN'T MIND"—DO YOU MEAN ME?"
I JUMPED AT THAT METALLIC SQUAWK. THE ROBOT! "SEE, I'VE MADE HIM TALK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Reichsführer Answers

Could Reichsführer Hitler say "No"? Would Reichsführer Hitler say "Yes"? These were the questions in everyone's thoughts after President Roosevelt's proposal that Germany should enter into a guarantee of the independence of 31 states. Herr Hitler has replied, and his answer, though not adaptable to definite interpretation, is nearer Yes than No.

Germany, he has said, will guarantee the independence of any of its neighbors who approach Germany with requests for such guarantees, provided each of these states will enter into suitable agreements with Germany on a basis of "absolute reciprocity." But Herr Hitler's sarcastic references to the conference method appear practically to rule out this method of negotiation. Presumably, then, such guarantees as smaller states could obtain would depend on the outcome of bilateral consultations: Germany would treat with each of its smaller neighbors separately. And most people will question whether in such negotiations between a Great Power and a small state the definition of "absolute reciprocity" could be truly satisfactory to both parties.

* * *

Many will find comfort in the fact that the Hitler reply has not peremptorily closed the door on peace. But many others will recall that none of his speeches have seemed to do this. Each new alarm has been precipitated not by words but by actions. And violent action has too often followed relatively mild phraseology. Herr Hitler protests that his intentions are always peaceful, observing meanwhile that all leaders who take their nations into war claim to be doing so in self-defense. All statesmen likewise profess peaceful intentions. If statesmen are in as close agreement on the desirability of peace as are their people, then peace is indeed assured.

Unfortunately for pacification, Herr Hitler's interpretation of Poland's defensive alliance with Great Britain has caused him to abrogate his non-aggression pact with Poland. This act must puzzle world opinion. For if that pact had any meaning for Poland, then an added guarantee of non-aggression such as Poland obtained in the British promise of aid was consistent with rather than antithetical to Germany's attitude toward this neighbor. In a speech which was in some respects encouraging, the coupling of references to Poland with allusions to Czecho-Slovakia seemed a rather unreassuring way to give assurances.

* * *

Herr Hitler's development of his attitude toward Rumania is important for another reason. It should be studied carefully by people who wonder why his charges of "encirclement" carry weight within Germany if not without. Back of the policy of eastern alliances now being pursued by Britain and France, Herr Hitler foresees a possible loss for Germany of its Rumanian markets.

Though this section of the world is not a vital trade area for Britain, and was not adequately developed by France in the post-Versailles period, nevertheless the building of a non-aggression pact which may include Rumania has definite economic implications. To collaborate in such a bloc Rumania would need the economic support of its powerful members almost as much as their military support. That economic support would necessarily take the place of present German business.

* * *

Abrogation of the German naval accord with Britain seemed imminent since Herr Hitler's address at Wilhelmshaven. It accompanied his reply to Mr. Roosevelt. The facts in the naval situation prevent it from having great significance. Britain can hardly be outmatched at sea.

References to German desire for a return of colonies have become routine. That this return is opposed by American opinion as well as by that of other nations at this time is not a measure of the justice of the demands themselves. This opposition rather measures the deterioration of world confidence.

That this could be repaired by a return to the conference method is something Herr Hitler doubts. Yet it has not been served well by insistence on bilateral bargaining. Few small countries would feel confident of their ability to gain much from single-handed approaches to a big neighbor, and if these are made they probably will result from behind-the-scenes maneuvers in which secret prompting and assurances from larger Powers have played some part.

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An indication of willingness to return to multilateral negotiations would have been particularly welcome. In these the combined influence of small states can to some extent counter the influence of any larger state. This would help restore a more wholesome atmosphere in Europe and in the world. It should pave the way for just settlement of Germany's claims. Herr Hitler's speech did not open up this encouraging vista. Neither, however, did it destroy the hope that prospects of peace can yet be maintained and improved.

The German Führer takes pride in the fact that his additions to the Third Reich's territory and power have been bought without blood. In the new conditions created by increased unification of world opinion against the methods of fait accompli, may this not be one good reason for hope that future actions will not talk louder than present words.

Franco, Cunctator

General Franco apparently is finding that his brand of peace, too, has its delays. The military victory is complete and unquestioned; yet his triumphal entry into Madrid is again postponed—this time until May 30. Former King Alfonso XIII and his family have their physical properties in Spain restored this week; but nothing is settled as to the future of a Spanish crown, if any. Political news from Burgos is in suspension. This is not quite the picture of triumphant dictatorship that a devoted partisan might wish to see.

Why? There is little authentic news to suggest an answer. Almost certainly, Mussolini has an interest in seeing the Franco triumph, on which date he is supposed to remove his troops from Spain, postponed. But this is not enough to explain the present aspect of Fabyan dictatorship so far as domestic government is concerned.

In all probability, General Franco is finding out what made it so hard for the Republican Parliament to make up its mind. The sponsors of the civil revolt were the upper strata rulers of the economic and social order in Spain. But the fighters, by and large, were from the lower middle strata. And once organized into Fascist-type units, they speedily outnumbered their sponsors. Their platform is one of political and economic levelling—at the expense of the sponsors. And instead of merely being a parliamentary party, capable of being curbed, they were raised by General Franco into the proud strength of a fascistic unit, bent on enforcing their demands with authoritarian candor and dispatch. General Franco, in fine, has domesticated a conflict of no mean proportions; and some working agreement must be found as to who will rule, before the ruling can begin. This doubtless is the process now taking place behind the scenes.

Reports from Paris say that the Carlists, whose allegiance is to the Roman Catholic Church, have contributed to the impasse—insisting in advance on terms restoring full civic powers and properties to the Church. Here is another reasonable though not confirmable explanation for the delays. General Franco surely knows that the first rule of dictatorship is to dictate; but not even the presence of a foreign and fascist army of occupation seems to make this an easy rule to follow.

The Repulse Remains

Britain's decision to have the King and Queen travel to America in a passenger liner instead of in the battle cruiser Repulse marks an interesting move in the naval chess game now going on in European waters. Repulse is one of three ships of the Renown class of British battle cruisers, the only vessels of their type anywhere in the world. The other two, Hood and Renown, are laid up for overhaul. There are faster ships afloat than Repulse, and heavier ones. But none of the faster ships are heavy enough to withstand her broadsides, and none of the heavier ones are fast enough to catch her. No wonder Britain feels that a ship with the strategic blending of speed and power this twenty-three-year-old battle cruiser combines is worth having around at the moment!

Boston's Tax Protest

The tax protest meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall next Tuesday promises to rock the cradle of American liberty as strenuously as though Boston's aroused citizenry were seeking their political liberty rather than relief from the mounting load of modern real estate taxation. The concerted show of public concern in the high cost of local government evidenced in the founding of the Boston Taxpayer's Alliance tends to dramatize the financial crisis which has been gradually developing out of the city's drift toward continued spending and consequently toward a higher tax rate.

The Faneuil Hall meeting will be watched with genuine interest by citizens and city officials alike. If the Taxpayer's Alliance is sufficiently well-organized to steer public opinion in a practical direction; if it is equipped to propose and not merely oppose; to support its "stop spending" appeal even when it means that members themselves will have to give up the direct benefits of unbridled spending, then the alliance can render the community a real service.

The unquestionably high civic caliber of those sponsoring this tax drive insures it intelligent leadership. We believe the City administration can curtail spending, that it can cut the tax rate and thereby inspire sufficient confidence to encourage the construction of new buildings. The effectiveness of any municipal program embracing these vital objectives depends on the unflagging determination of protesting citizens to support the Mayor in that attempt.

A statistician reveals that every minute in the United States $150 worth of musical instruments are purchased. Naturally, stopping the clock will have no effect on the neighbor's boy who contemplates taking cornet lessons.

The Bookshelf

Navies and National Policy

In their history of THE RISE OF AMERICAN NAVAL POWER (Princeton University Press. $3.75) Harold and Margaret Sprout have made an entirely new approach to a widely explored subject. Those concerned with the causes underlying America's repeated failures in naval policy making will find in this volume impressive analysis of unpredictable trends.

The work traces the political course of the country's naval development from the Revolution up to the close of the World War. Efforts to define the effective size of the naval establishment in relation to clear-cut national policies, and the controversies created thereby, are found to have historic parallels reaching back to Jefferson's time.

Everyone, of course, agrees on the need for an "adequate" navy. The rub comes when we ask, "Adequate for what?" To agree on the answer is to agree on America's foreign policy, since the navy is merely a means of implementing that policy. The authors show that the ups and downs in the historical development of the navy are largely the result of the unstable trend of American foreign policy.

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The cause, it appears, is rooted mainly in political sectionalisms. The Federalists, representing seaboard interests, favored a navy able to roam far asea in time of war, but a navy powerful enough to command respect for America's commercial interests abroad. The Jeffersonian view, representing the agrarian classes, held that a big navy was more likely to provoke than prevent war.

The passive-defense policy dating back to the embargo of the early eighteen hundreds led to the development of ships designed primarily for coast-defense purposes. The authors show how this policy was discarded finally through changing concepts of naval strategy, confirmed by the teachings of Mahan, who held that freedom from economic blockade required command of the seas. The trend is documented not alone by changes in naval design but in the concentration of fighting units into powerful, compact battle fleets.

The book shows how—after the imperial excursion of '98—the strategical transition necessitated by the building of the Panama Canal widened America's sphere of naval influence. And it also points out how the Canal itself created a new defense problem.

* * *

Another major drawback in the evolution of a sound naval policy, the authors emphasize, is the American political system which has made a "football" of the navy. The result has been that at times "national interests and national policies were lost to sight in a sordid scramble for spoils."

The book appears at an opportune time. But developments in the post-war world have changed in some respects the pattern on which this study of American naval power is based. Shifting alliances have brought corresponding shifts in naval power. The new balances of power call forth new concepts of strategy. In the Pacific, particularly, the situation has changed since the World War.

Even more fundamental is the need for enlightened national policy. The authors suggest a situation in which men would begin to ask whether armies and navies were instruments of national policy, or whether, on the contrary, national policy was becoming an instrument of war and the war machine. H. T.

R. S. V. P.

Adventure Quest

It was a May day in Calcutta. That is a sufficient description of heat as intense and all-pervading as you are apt to find anywhere on earth. Beneath the little balcony of my lodgings at the Marine Officers' Club well down the Hoogli I heard a couple of voices easily recognizable as American. I slipped on a drill coat and descended, to find myself once more face to face with the thing called adventure.

They were assuredly Americans though their cheeks were very brown and gaunt and covered with several days' growth of beard. When I had fixed them up with a place to sleep in the noncommissioned officers' quarters and had some food placed before them the elder commenced a tale of such an adventure quest as only the valiant ever embark upon.

* * *

"After we had finished at a mid-West university," he said, "we concluded that if Harry Franck and the rest could do these things, it was up to us. Stevenson may have said that what is called 'adventure' is only incompetence, but on the other hand Conrad says a man needs only the courage of his dreams to go out and see the world. We seemed to have that, so we started, hitch-hiked and jumped freights to the Coast and in 'Frisco got jobs as oilers on a Japan-bound tramp.

"Thirty-one days to Kobe and none of them a holiday. There were times when we decided the fellows who used to reef topsails off the Horn in the good old days didn't have all the worst of it at that. But a Jap skipper we found in Kobe was really human and took us down to Shanghai for ten yen apiece. It was rough going there for a bit until we got a good break and jobs on an American newspaper. Three well-paid months of that saw us down to Singapore with enough over to put up for awhile at the 'Y.' The Yankee jazz-band fellows at Raffles' were real guys and got us some more reporting to do on an English paper. After that we decided to come up here and argued the captain of a little British coaster into breaking the rules and letting us go along on deck with the Chinese and Malays and Indians."

"Four hundred assorted Asiatics," chimed in the other chap. "Adventure such as few of the popular books on the subject dwell upon."

"They were friendly enough, though, according to their several and respective lights," acknowledged the first American. "Gave us all we could eat of their own food, mainly rice and dried fish with an occasional banana, made room for us in a corner of the deck, fixed paper umbrellas over us when it rained."

"And then," said the second chap, "the British skipper sent us here. But if it hadn't been for you just now that half-caste clerk would have driven us out. Something about 'beachcombers,' I guess it was he said."

"Well," I reflected, "I, too, know what it is to be 'on the beach' in the course of round-the-world adventure quests. Got any kit at all?"

"Only a few odds and ends. They're out yonder at the gate. The guard there wouldn't let us bring them in. Said they looked suspicious—and I guess he was right."

* * *

The editor of the leading Indian-owned and English-printed newspaper in Calcutta being a good friend of mine, I was able to get the seekers after adventure a little to do along that line. Their general idea was to make their ways across India to Bombay, there to find a Persian Gulf steamer for Basrah, at the head of the hot Gulf, then to work up the Tigris to Bagdad and "wangle" a way across the desert to the Mediterranean on one of the Nairn Transport Company's goods lorries.

It looked like a considerable undertaking, but the interesting thing is that they achieved it. They even managed an interlude up to Darjeeling after they had endured as much as they could of Calcutta's summer heat, going third-class on the famous Darjeeling-Himalayan Mail which, as they very truly said, was a lot better than not going at all.

Never once, despite the many trials involved in this kind of adventure quest and the many obstacles inevitably to be encountered, had they faltered or harbored the least notion of turning back. They were of the "right stuff," as the saying is, which is established beyond cavil by the fact that one has a very fine post in the American Foreign Service today, while the other is foreign sales manager for a big mid-West automobile concern. Their adventure quest was no easy one but it was the best of post-graduate courses in preparation for the things they are doing now. M. T. G.

Have You Read—?

War or peace? Among our magazines, as among our friends, "that is the question." It poses a problem for politicians which shapes up this way, as Business Week sees it:

"If the war clouds darken, discussion of amendments [to the Neutrality Law] will go on, but actually the members will be debating with their ears to the ground and their eyes glued to reports from home, wondering if it is safer to play with the Keep-America-Out-of-War crowd and risk getting trampled in a war-crazed stampede, or to wave the flag now and risk the war-hater's wrath at the next election."

* * *

And in Harpers Magazine C. Hartley Grattan helps to explain the position of "war-haters" in an article titled "No More Excursions":

"It is not true that war accomplishes nothing; but what is true is that war never accomplishes what the leaders of it proclaim it is to accomplish. It always leads to something else. In itself war is a dynamic thing. You start for one objective and, because of the forces which participating in war releases, you end up at a quite different point, usually one which is displeasing to those who believed most fervently in your first appeals."

* * *

So this is Washington! So you may say, seeing the article, "Washington the Blest," by David L. Cohn in the May Atlantic:

"Look at it now. It is governed socially by a rigid, Graustarkian etiquette in a country of breezy, shirt-sleeve informality; its citizens depression-proof in a depression-ridden land; its workers economically secure in an era of economic insecurity; its sole business government among a people who have always held that the less government, the more business.

"It is a paradox of American life that in a country where the farmer is still regarded as a Cincinnatus in mail-order overalls, ever ready to leave the plough and repel the foreign invader, a majority of the farmer's Congressional lawmakers are lawyers.

"In London, Paris, Athens, La Paz, you aren't conscious of government unless you trip over it. In Washington you can't avoid it, because there's nothing else. And this is American to the core."

* * *

The genius of W. S. Gilbert still rules Britannia; witness the New Statesman and Nation's quotation in its self-examining column, "This England":

"Mr. Ernest Brown crystallized the unemployment problem when he told Parliament that it was really a question of finding jobs."

The Wide Horizon

What About Rural Housing?

By Malcolm Bayley

U. S. A.

Not many are to be seen from Pullman car windows; the rails infrequently parallel the side roads. Even from one's touring automobile they are seldom glimpsed, for the main highways are lined with high-value land. Back on the unpaved lanes and byways is where they abound. Sometimes they are in little clusters, as if huddling together for mutual protection, at some point near a one-room schoolhouse or a country cross-roads store. But more often each stands barely within sight of another dwelling, alone, unkempt, forlorn.

It is the average miserable shack of the typical farmer of little or no means to which I refer—and their name is Legion. Scattered all over this great and rich United States, they are confined neither to North nor South, East nor West. Without sanitary conveniences, sufficient warmth in winter, proper protection from heat in summer, or adequate lighting at any time, none of them with refrigeration, many even without a cellar, they form the homes of millions of rural American families—and practically nothing is being done about it.

Urban housing projects which have eliminated unsafe and unsanitary dwellings in sections of a score or more cities, and stimulated private ownership into furnishing better living conditions, have earned the gratitude of thousands, even if the result in every case has not been Utopian. Besides, as has recently been pointed out by Federal Housing Administration officials, slum clearance and low rentals may have been gaining disproportionate emphasis in a program which also had as its objects the reduction of unemployment and the stimulation of private industry.

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Be that as it may, the millions of rural homes which seem to need replacement or rehabilitation fully as greatly as any urban slum area seem to have been neglected.

A year or so ago the Federal Government announced a rural building program whereunder a tenant with only $600 and good prospects would be able to buy a $6,000 farm—and it was expected that he would build a new house with part of the money. But no great rural building revival has followed.

Some may be of the mistaken opinion that the poorer class of farm homes is to be found only in the South. I am reminded of some intimate views I obtained of rural dwellings in the agricultural West while on a transcontinental motor trip.

Typical of this numerous class was a dry rancher's home in Western Nebraska, on the Wyoming border. Perched up on stilts, with no cellar, it was as miserable a shack as any I ever saw in the Kentucky mountains or the Mississippi River bottoms.

And why not do something about the dilapidated mining camps, so-called, which have disgraced the coal industry for generations? Usually these are in towns owned to the last stick and stone by the mine operators. They are not confined to the Southern Appalachians; they are plentiful in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, in Indiana and Illinois, and in the coal regions of the West and Southwest. The average coal camp is possibly even worse than the average city tenement. Miners and their families too often dwell in utter squalor.

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But coal camps *can* be different. Let me, by way of brightening a dismal picture, describe one I have visited in Western Kentucky. The mine is not large and the 100 or 200 workers are fortunate in having a humanitarian as an employer. To begin with, he installed in the building at the mine mouth a modern concrete dressing room with lockers and showers. Each man is required to bathe and change his clothing. Thus none goes home with mine-soiled attire. His work clothes are laundered weekly, for a nominal sum. Each of the neat frame dwellings, at some distance from the dirt and dust of the workings, has a fence and a yard, with garden and trees, running water, electricity, and all sanitary conveniences.

Such camps are the exception. The vast majority are fertile fields for housing programs.

Herbert Agar recently wrote: "There's no use building planes and battleships for the defense of democracy unless we're willing to build homes where decent, democratic men and women can bear to live."

Almost half of the people in the United States live in rural agricultural and industrial areas. Possibly the Federal authorities would agree that in all fairness something definite might be done for the poorly housed among them.

Salute to a Fair

Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn.
The World of Tomorrow's about to be born.
The flags are unfurled to the tremulous air.
The Meadows of Flushing are set for the Fair!

The Meadows of Flushing? Where have they gone?
They're under the perisphere and the trylon.
The trylon is tall and the perisphere, round.
But the lush green of Flushing's nowhere to be found.

Instead, Grover Whalen and some of his boys
(With only the hint of publicity's noise)
Have commandeered industry, Government, art—
The World of Tomorrow is off to a start.

So, come to the Fair, and come to the Fair!
The world and his brother are going to be there.
Banish yesterday's care and yesterday's sorrow.
Today is the day for the World of Tomorrow!

JOHN D. BEAUFORT